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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Ross Brown is in Shanghai.

Politicians are at work to bring Boutwell out for the next President.

Miss Ida Lewis, the Grace Darling of Newport, is soon to be married.

There is no Cuban recruiting office in St. Louis, as has been advertised.

The Fourth was celebrated in all the principal European cities by Americans.

Mr. R. A. Robertson, of New York, owns nearly a half interest in Booth's theater.

Henry Ward Beecher says it will never do to "preach cream and practice skim-milk."

A Mrs. McAdam was outraged and murdered in Boone county, Ill., a few days since.

The third deluge of the season is announced by the St. Joseph, Missouri, papers.

The prairies of Northern Texas have been literally covered with strawberries this season.

A Paducah thermometer climbed up to one hundred and sixty degrees, in the sun, last Friday.

Twenty thousand people participated in celebrating the completion of the Kansas City bridge.

The working-women are holding meetings in St. Louis. They meditate a protective union.

Jim Brownlow is a Senter and suffrage candidate for the Legislature from Williamson county.

Recently, in New York, first-class velocipedes have been sold at auction for from fifteen to fifty dollars.

Upward of nine hundred kegs of beer were sold at the German picnic at Indianapolis on Sunday.

Ex-President Johnson will visit and address the people of Smith county, at Carthage, on Tuesday, July 20, inst.

Rev. John Long, of Thomasville, North Carolina, died in his pulpit Sunday night week of appoplexy.

Sinclair, shot at Decatur, Alabama, Monday, is dead. Garner, whom Wells shot, is in a critical condition.

Mr. George Wilkes sailed for Europe on Saturday, in the steamship Union. He will be absent about three months.

The "Fourth" was prolific of casualties. From almost everywhere we hear of negroes being killed or injured.

Chillans have such a horror of the sight of coffins that their open exposure for sale has been forbidden at Santiago.

A correspondent of *Appletons' Journal* asserts that the French Empress will visit the United States, *incog.*, this year.

The New York *Citizen*, into which the *Round Table* has been merged, will, it is announced, retain the editor of the latter.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, gave a Fourth of July excursion to all of his employees, 1000 in number.

S. T. 1860. X. Drake returns an income of $82 for last year. Most of the temperance people now take their rum straight.

Angel Rot, formerly Consul of various German States, at St. Louis, died recently at Carlsruhe in his seventy-second year.

Hon. Jerry Black, whose arm was broken near Louisville, several weeks ago, has left the city, being again able to travel.

The Montreal papers publish a report of a sermon delivered in that city a week ago by Lord Cecil, on officer in the British army.

The *Commercial* reports the gopher market at Pensacola as dull; the arrival of a wagon load from Geneva, Alabama, having caused a glut.

The society of Alumni of the University of Virginia have unanimously elected Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, to address them at their next meeting.

Mr. T. F. Potter, of Greenville, Alabama, is making a patent pocket corn-sheller, which he says can be made to shell from five to seven bushels of corn per hour.

Florida, it is asserted, contains over seven millions acres of land lying along the coast from Indian river to Cape Sable, admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee.

The men who were wounded by the accident on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, were all doing well on Sunday, and their physician thinks that they will get well.

The merchants of St. Louis have offered a premium of five hundred dollars each for two bales of cotton, to be exhibited at the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, in October next, one bale to be long staple and the other short staple.

Stokes, of Tennessee, has been, in order of the mention of them, horse-jockey, preacher, hog driver, mule seller, whisky distiller, Confederate captain, scallawag Federal congressman, torch-and-turpentine tramp, and is now a candidate for Governor.

A young lady of New Orleans imagines herself a great statesman, and annoys her family greatly by dressing in male garments and making harangues from the front balcony, whenever she can elude their watch over her.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the master machinist at the Navy Yard here to take an apprentice, a colored boy, named Jeremiah Baltimore, and admit him to the same privileges enjoyed by white apprentices.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sardis, Mississippi—Weather and Crops—Immigration, Politics, Etc.

Omaha—The Chinese Question—Suggestions from One who is Posted.

FROM SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI.

SARDIS, MISS., July 5, 1869.

The intolerably hot weather is a sufficient excuse for anything now-a-days, and I offer no other for not writing oftener. In this immediate vicinity the crops are beginning to feel and to show the necessity of rain. Farmers are beginning to study astronomy—if the repeated long gazes they take skyward may be taken as an indication of the direction of their minds—and their faces are quite perceptibly growing in length, but a rain, a "good soaking rain," will brighten them up again.

The wheat crop is turning out encouragingly, and I hope the breadth of land sown in wheat will increase every year for years to come. A good merchant's mill here or a half dozen of them in Memphis will do much to increase the production of wheat.

The premium list of the fair of the Sardis Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which is already made out, a premium for each list, of which cereals and wheat stand at the head of the list. The fair will be held this fall, and the time will be fixed before the publication of the premium list, in fact, so soon as the time is fixed for your fair—they must not conflict.

Yesterday and last night Sardis was enlivened by the first examination and exhibition of a colored school, and a few remarks about it will not be amiss, as it will be shown how success has been and may be attained in this business here in the South.

After several unsuccessful attempts by imported teachers, both white and black, Dan. T. J. Matthews, (a native of this county and formerly owned by Colonel Sam Matthews,) was employed as teacher, and he has not only given it his close, undivided attention, but has studied hard all the time in order to extend his usefulness and increase his knowledge, the better to discharge the duties of his position. Both the examination and the exhibition were highly creditable, and conducted in a genteel, orderly manner, reflecting credit on the teacher, the pupils, the trustees, the patrons and the audience. A large number of whites witnessed the exercises and expressed themselves highly gratified. Let our defamers stick a pin here.

The immigration scheme now under consideration by your people is attracting some attention in the country, but I confess not as much as it deserves. The fact is, the people have well nigh lost confidence in such enterprises since the explosion of the great scheme that was advocated and ventilated early last year, and it is much to be feared that the failure of that will rather retard the favorable reception and consideration of this. It is a question, however, of such vast importance to the whole country that I trust it will not fail of success.

The very many friends of the late Major Richard H. M. Cockrell, were deeply pained to hear of his untimely death. We all knew him and we loved him. His genial qualities and gentlemanly bearing had completely won our hearts and sealed our friendship. He is gone. Gone to that "bourne whence no traveler returns." Gone from our midst forever, but we shall never forget him; never cease to regret his departure, and never cease to love his memory, and to cherish a fond and melancholily recollection of his high social character and shining virtues. Peace be to the ashes of my departed friend, and the tear of sympathy will mingle with those of the living ones who lade with their sorrow the holy atmosphere of the domestic circle.

I have a word to say on the subject of direct trade with Europe. It has been a matter of discussion in the South from my earliest recollection, and is still a wonder to me that no plan has been adopted for its successful consummation. I confess my hopes went up pretty high last year when Mr. Everitt inaugurated a plan in Memphis. But I am now satisfied that some better and more satisfactory plan must be adopted before the South will have what she wants and needs in this respect. Have we not sufficient enterprise and capital in the South to establish this trade on a satisfactory basis? This plan of buying and paying for goods two or three months or more before we get them will never receive that support which is necessary to the success of any great enterprise. Perhaps I do not take a proper view of the subject, but I am not singular.

The travel on our railroad seems to be improving somewhat. It ought to, for there is no road that is run with more undeviating regularity, or studies more the comfort of its patrons. President White and Colonel Livermore (the General Superintendent,) are untiring in their efforts to achieve success, and it is astonishing to contemplate what they have accomplished since the close of the war. They took a broken down road, over head and ears in debt, almost entirely devoid of machinery, and to-day it is no doubt in better condition in every respect than it ever was before, and, as I remarked at the outset, is run with a regularity and safety that will challenge the world. Conductors Glenn, Childress, Leach, Cain and Kirby are polite and prompt, and in fact all the officers and agents are diligent in attending to the duties devolving on them. Captain Salter, the Roadmaster, is always active and stirring, and no flaw escapes his vigilant eye. Accidents are so very rare that I have no recollection of but one in the last two years, and that one was unavoidable (for I was present,) and no material damage was done, and no one hurt. Such a road with such officers is bound to succeed.

In politics I have little to say. The excitement has not yet commenced in Mississippi, and all eyes are now turned toward Tennessee. Much interest is felt in your election, and as there are likely to be two Republican tickets in this State as in yours, I think it quite probable a similar programme will be adopted by the Conservatives. Such men as William R. Moore, of your city, will always make safe Representatives, and at the present juncture it seems that wisdom would suggest the election of men who could wield an influence with the powers that control the destinies of things, whenever such men can be found whose interests are identified with ours and who are worthy of trust and confidence; and more especially when they are energetic, public-spirited, *live* men.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE VITAL QUESTION OF THE SOUTH—CHINESE LABOR.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 3, 1869.

EDS. AVALANCHE: Years ago, Messrs. Editors, long before Genius had led through the gray depths of the unlimited the mystic wire o'er which the thoughts, wants and affections of Old and New World now find interchange; when the idea of wedding the Atlantic with the Pacific with an iron band was considered chimerical, the question of the introduction of Chinese labor and skilled Chinese manufacturers into the Gulf States had been well considered; and but for the late war, would have been *a fait accompli*. A residence of several years and somewhat extended travel in the "flowery kingdom" had convinced me that from the teeming myriads of Chinese might be brought solution of our eternal slavery agitation; that a judicious introduction of such element must develop the vast fertility of the South, and bring skilled manufacturers directly to the door of the raw material.

Satisfied as to the feasibility of this idea, I offered my professional services in the barracoons of Macao, and for months gave my whole attention to the *modus operandi* of the Coolie trade, bringing such experience from *alpha* to *omega* by taking medical charge of seven hundred and eighty Chinese from China to Havana. (An account of this "Coolie traffic" I published in the New York *Tribune*, February 13, 1860.)

Years have rolled by, Messrs. Editors, and the wild shriek of Southern chivalry and the stern hurrah of Northern sublimity, mingling in civil strife, have settled forever the question of slavery. A little wire now undulates beneath the mighty ocean, vibrating intelligence from old and new worlds, and the "chimerical iron band" now stretches—a reality—from Atlantic to Pacific—while our steam lines, bridging the Pacific, penetrate the great Eastern waters, starting the crowded villages of the Cathay into realization of another land whose lost fertility asks labor from them.

The vital necessity of labor for the South and the splendid opportunity for manufacture, can be met only by the formation of a "*Great Southern Labor Company*," whose aim should be to secure the skilled laborer and manufacturer direct from China, making a definite contract, securing certain pay and protection to such when they bring them to the South and hire them out to the planters.

These contracts may be made for five or ten years, and the Chinaman could then be sent back to his own land if he wished. By a careful selection of their agents, in the establishment of apprentice rendezvous for laborers and manufacturers in China, by a wise selection of transportation, medical attendance, etc., etc., a great and successful of Southern Labor Company could be formed that would be a great, manly success, and would develop the South properly.

In this way and in no other can the cry for labor be met, and I earnestly call the attention of our planters to its feasibility. I would be willing to undertake the formation of such rendezvous in China, and from experience am satisfied that better labor could be secured for the South than has ever yet left China, or that will now leave it, without the security of a contract from a *great company of Southern planters* to introduce their own labor.

Yours truly,

GEO. MOORE.

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

Stokes' Threat to Turn the State Over to Military Despotism.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNION AND AMERICAN.

CHATTANOOGA, July 4, 1869.

* * * Stokes said last night that he had written to Grant, Boutwell and others, and if things did not go better, he would have Tennessee remanded back to the position of a territory under the rule or a military Governor. His friends have been boasting to-day about it, and say they would rather have a military government than to allow Senter and his friends to rule the State government. I think he is in earnest, and have no doubt that a plot is now being matured between General Stokes and his chief allies throughout the State to carry out the military programme. But that little game won't win. The press and public sentiment throughout the United States are with Governor Senter. It will amount to nothing more than the mutterings of an exploded politician, who being disgraced as Stokes was yesterday, tries to heal his wounded honor and cover his shame by an attempt to destroy his State, because the people prefer another to him.

I have no doubt that a conspiracy is going on to destroy the State government, and that W. B. Stokes is at the head of it, with a commission in Republican institutions it would be to have him whom the people reject as their ruler, assassinate their liberties and have himself appointed their military tyrant! HAMILTON.

A Chinese Rendition of the Parable of the Prodigal Son.

Choy Awah, a young Chinaman, is a scholar at the Five Points House of Industry. He reads the Testament in English, and then gives the sense in a dialect of his own. The following is given in the *Monthly Record* for May. It is the parable of the Prodigal Son:

A man, he two sons. Son speak he to father; father he got money; give some he; father he take it all right. He just now give you he half. He give him half; he go long way—like me come China to New York. No be careful of money, use too much, money all gone; he very hungry. He want work, he say; all right; he tell him to feed pigs. He give pig beans; he eat with pigs himself. He just now talk: "My father he rich man—too much money. What for I stay here hungry? I want to go back and see my father." I say to him, I very bad. He knows I bad. Emperor (God) see I bad. No be son, me be coolie. He go back; long way, father see him. He take him on the neck. The son say, "I very bad. I just now no be your son; I coolie." His father talk to boy and say, "get handsome coat; give he ring; give he shoes; bring fat cow; kill him; give him to eat." They very glad. He all some dead; just now come back alive; he lost; he get back. Number one son come. He hear music; he tell servant, "What for they make music?" He say, "Your brother come back; your father very glad; he go sink; he kill fat cow." Number one son very angry; he no go inside; he very angry. Father he come out; he say, "No, no be angry." Number one son, he say, "I stay all time by father; never make him angry. My father never kill one fat cow for me. My brother he very bad; he use money too much; he have fat cow and music." Father say, "You understand; he just dead; he now just come to life; he lost; he now come back." They make music.

Two Editors Shot by an Irate Policeman.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, July 6.—This afternoon at about two o'clock C. W. Brown and Major O. J. Smith, editors and proprietors of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, were shot by Erwin S. Erney, a day policeman, under circumstances of the most unprovoked character. Major Smith was returning from dinner to his office, and, as he passed the corner of Third and Main streets, Erney assaulted him with a billy. Stunned and bewildered by the blow Smith ran out into the middle of the street, Erney following him up and dealing him several more blows before he reached the opposite side. By this time Smith succeeded in drawing his pistol, and attempted to shoot, but missed fire. Erney then jumped behind a lamp post, and drawing a large navy revolver, fired at Smith, Smith firing about the same time—Erney's shot taking effect in Smith's leg. Erney started across the street, and, meeting Mr. Brown, who had at that time reached the ground, again drew up his revolver and fired at Brown, the shot taking effect in his breast, producing, it is feared, a mortal wound. The most intense excitement prevails.

John Hay, newly appointed Secretary of Legation to Madrid, has given up his editorial position on the *Illinois State Journal*, and left Springfield, for New York, to take the next steamer.

A St. Louis Journal on a Spurious Enterprise.

From the St. Louis Republican, 3d.

During the past two weeks an advertisement has appeared in the columns of the *Republican*, over the name of Mr. A. S. Mitchell, President of the Mississippi River Railroad, asking for proposals for the graduation, bridging and masonry of thirty-six miles of that work.

This line has been surveyed, and is found to be one hundred and fifty miles in length; thirty-six miles of which, from Memphis northward, are now to be put under contract. We learn from a private but well informed source that about $3,000,000 of resources are already available for the construction of this road, and all the Memphis papers speak in the highest terms of the energy and success of its managers. The St. Louis and Cairo railroad, down through the river counties on the Illinois side, offers a line only one hundred and forty-three miles from St. Louis to Cairo. With this line and the Mississippi River railroad, St. Louis will be brought within two hundred and ninety-three miles of Memphis, which will be fifty-five miles shorter than any present railroad connection with Memphis, and by so much nearer to Vicksburg, Jackson, New Orleans and all other points south of Memphis. So vast a saving in distance as this will defy competition by present lines, and St. Louis, by making an early alliance with this new Mississippi River road, has in her power to secure the control of what will ultimately be the great trunk line of North and South travel in the Mississippi Valley. The country penetrated by the Mississippi River railroad is healthy, populous and highly improved, and furnishes most of the means for the road now proposed to be built. Railroad builders and railroad inventors would do well to look into these movements, hitherto so little known, but so highly important to St. Louis interests.

A Few General Ideas on Matrimony.

Few people, in estimating the happiness of a married couple, make due allowance for human imperfection. No two human beings can be brought into the intimate relationship of husband and wife without the occasional development of something discordant. Only perfect, absolutely sinless persons, could live absolutely perfect lives together; and such men and women can never be found in this world; and as in another world there will be no marrying, absolutely perfect marriages can never be realized either in this world or in that which is to come. But, are not the vast majority of married persons quite as happy as an equal number of unmarried ones? Nay, more, are not the great majority of married people as happy in their married state as they would be unmarried? And still more, are they not as happy with each other as they would be with any body else? By a change of partners they might get rid of some one or more causes of disturbance between them—some constitutional defects or infirmities, or some disagreeable, cherished habits, but they would find in other parties other causes of disturbance quite as serious, though of an entirely different kind; so that after all it might be very difficult to say on which side there was the greatest amount of happiness or misery. The fact is, that men and women are susceptible of only a given amount of contentment and happiness, in any condition of life; and marry whom they will, they can never exceed their capacity for enjoyment. Many people are foolish enough to imagine that marriage is the sovereign cure for all the disquietudes and miseries of life; and when they get married, and yet find their favorite panacea does not work perfectly, they jump to the conclusion that it was ill-assorted, and therefore an unhappy one; whereas the only trouble is, that both husband and wife are human—neither divine nor angelic—and have, like all other human beings, more or less of sinful infirmity about them.

General Jordan's Appointment in Cuba.

From the New York Herald, 4th.

The following news is extracted from a private letter received in this city from patriotic sources, and dated Santiago de Cuba, June 18th:

The arms landed in the Bay of Nipe having been duly distributed, the patriots left Birija, and General Jordan was appointed chief commander of all the liberating forces of this jurisdiction, having three commanders under his immediate orders—General Donato del Marmol for the districts of Cuba, de Palma, etc.; General Marcano for Bayamo, Jiguani, etc., and General Peralta for Holguin. Jordan has had another glorious encounter with a column of Spanish troops that left Holguin to attack him. The government troops were routed and forced to a precipitate retreat on Holguin, which place has now probably fallen into General Jordan's hands. The Spaniards lost from forty-five to fifty men and Jordan's column only nineteen. A small company of patriots, led by Infante, were also engaged on the way from Cobre to Los Palmas. The force conducting the convoy lost twenty-two men and twenty-five muskets, four prisoners wounded and the entire convoy, composed of fourteen mules laden with provisions. Frequent skirmishes occur throughout the whole district. Sickness makes sad havoc among the Spanish troops, and the hospitals are crammed with sick and wounded. General Bucetta's column, that left here 1000 strong, has returned, numbering 400. Many die from suffocation in the marshes. Valmaseda does not move from his hiding place in Bayamo, and we know that General Donato Marmol is advancing toward him with a strong force. The good cause is rapidly gaining importance, and the Spaniards will soon be hemmed in and confined to the seaport towns.

Mr. Peabody's Magnificent Gift.

Mr. George Peabody, who, in February, 1867, presented the sum of one million dollars, and eleven hundred thousand dollars in Mississippi bonds, to a board of trustees, for the promotion of education in the Southern States, has now added to that gift the sum of another million of dollars, in various securities and cash, besides Florida six per cent. bonds which, with over-due coupons, amount to about $384,000 more. The letter of Mr. Peabody, conveying this last trust, and the resolutions adopted by the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, who received the letter at Newport on Thursday last, are printed in another column. The interest on the first and present gift makes the annual revenue of the trust over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, an amount considered amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of the trust without infringing upon the capital.

Mr. Peabody expressed satisfaction with the results of the former endowment thus far, enhances the apparent value of his unexampled munificence; for it is not to be supposed that he would have bestowed this immense increase in aid of a scheme which is not, as he believes, succeeding to the great benefit of the South and to the vindication of his wisdom as well as to the honor of his name. The trust is in the hands of men so eminent that their honors, alike involved with its distribution, are security for a continuance of the blessing which it is intended by its founder to conserve. A gift like this is too stately and magnificent to require praise.—*New York World.*

The fastidious nerves of Boston cannot endure the jarring noise of the Nicolson pavement in School street, and the dwellers in the neighborhood pray that the work may be abandoned, and the old cobble stone replaced.

Fashionable Negligee.

At the late elegant reception at the Woman's Bureau, I stood behind a beautiful young lady, whose neck and arms were uncovered, and noticed with regret the glances which were cast upon her by the very gentlemen who a moment before were all sweetness and integrity to her face. Her classic shoulders were cold and highly polished, and no rose tint suffused their marble whiteness, as men old and *blase* looked unutterable things at them; yet, many a woman who is not fashionable would, if invaded in the sanctity of her chamber in such a costume, snatch the first article at hand for protection, and wrapping it around her, stand at bay in shame and indignation, that accident had revealed so much. The delicacy of appearing in public in the fashionable *negligee*, which so many women and girls adopt, seems apparent to those who will actually stop and think about it.—*N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Joe Coburn's Challenge to Tom Allen.

It appears that Tom Allen is not to be permitted to enjoy his honeymoon in ease, the following challenge appearing in the last number of the New York *Clipper*:

I hereby offer to match Mike McCoole against Tom Allen, in a fight in a twenty-four foot prize ring, according to the latest London rules, for any sum from $5,000 to $10,000, to be fought anywhere within the limits of the United States. If Tom Allen does not choose to accept my challenge on behalf of McCoole, I offer it to 'any other man'—the understanding being that I am to be the principal and first second of McCoole in the ring. If my challenge is accepted, I will make a deposit with any responsible parties that may be named, the fight to take place within sixty days from the signing of the papers.

"JOSEPH COBURN."

News and Other Paragraphs.

Church, the artist, and family, has returned from Europe.

Isabella is under a real obligation to the Spanish treasury, viz., 35,000,000 reals.

Balfe, the composer, is writing an opera founded on Walter Scott's "Talisman."

The wife of Serrano, the regent of Spain, is said to be secretly devoted to Isabella.

Pinchback, one of the colored Louisiana Senators, is going North on a traveling tour.

Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, has been buying up the stock of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*.

P. T. Barnum is revising and continuing his autobiography, which is to be published in the autumn.

S. T. 1860. X. Drake pays an income of $82 for last year. He must have invested largely in rum.

Pio Nono dictates to an amanuensis four hours of the day, and the balance of the time to the world at large.

Professor Lovitt has written a poem entitled "Babylon," which the *New York Mail* says tell all "about Daniel *et al.*"

A Vermonter has bought two army tents and a cow, and intends to keep boarders on Mount Greylock, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, this summer.

Commodore Nutt and wife, *nee* Warren, along with Tom Thumb and wife, are billed for exhibition at Omaha, Nebraska.

Secretary Seward is an extensive builder. He has erected in the town of Auburn, N. Y., no less than one hundred and sixty houses.

Colonel R. B. Cheatham has consented to run for floater from the he Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery tnd Cheatham District.

Jay Cooke is has fishing near Sandusky. He and a friend caught five hundred pounds of bass on a single excursion a few days since.

Wilkie Collins is so indignant at the treatment he lately experienced at the hands of a French manager and dramatist that he refuses to attend the Literary Congress in Paris next September.

Eugenie is going to witness the opening of the Suez canal, and is cramming for the trip. She recently wanted to know if the pyramids were built before or after Christ.

As some curiosity exists regarding the full name of the new Naval Secretary, here it is—George Maxwell Robeson. It is not true that he is a descendant of Robinson Crusoe.

Max Strakosch has gone to Europe. His intentions for the coming musical campaign are Carlotta Patti, Theodore Ritter, the pianist, and perhaps Vieuxtemps, the violinist.

A farmer named Watts, residing near Xenia, Ohio, found in a bin of wheat, a few days ago, an apple of the crop of 1867. It was found to be in as perfect a state of preservation as when taken from the tree.

"Cometh up as a flower," "Goeth down as a weed," "Twice Refused," "Simple as a Dove," "Fatal Zero," "A Woman's Errors," "Netherton-ense," "Found Dead," and "The Backwoods Volunteer," are titles of recent English novels, by writers not specially known to fame.

There is a rumor in London that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and his wife (the Earl and Countess Spencer) have both joined the Church of Rome.

The Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., keeps a livery stable at Saratoga, in addition to his other institutions.

Charles Desnoche, late of New Orleans, dying, left a valuable property to his heir, then in France. A clever fellow personated the legatee, took it, and recently died in possession of the estate, leaving it to children of his own. Meantime the children of the first deceased possessor, who is dead, sue for the property, and the one point of right is warring against the nice points of the law.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Cyril-Dear Sir:—I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of pot-manent make your bitters unsurpassed by any similar preparation in the country. The fact that you use only the purest bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your Bitters in another point, especially as far as obnoxious fusel oil potability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see by your label, that you employ the process of non-exposure to sun-beam carried out by way of displacement which not only gives you a better produce, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

ERIN SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

LOUISVILLE, September 24, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER: I have been afflicted for seven-teen years with a scrofulous Eruption that broke all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first were broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the smell was so offensive, with my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends very much feared I would not survive the day three; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief, and every day I could feel its healing influence, all through my body, and was rejoicing for the time to come round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now better than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider I am indebted under God that I am alive, and I write you to put this before the public, as that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefitted thereby; I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully, ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I have been suffering for two years with excessive coughing and difficulty of breathing, and seeing your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry advertised, I purchased a bottle from your druggists, Messrs. Allmkaef, and also certificates of its having effected similar cures, and after trying other remedies without relief, I determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial; and take pleasure in stating that I experienced relief after taking the first bottle; and have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely relieved from both the cough and difficulty of breathing. I would advise any one, that may not be without it, as I am very corpulent and predisposed to asthma. Yours, Respectfully,

W. M. MOORE,
Watchman on Slave Market.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 19, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I am an old practitioner in this city and surrounding country, and, although opposed to all patent medicines, yet, seeing that you had gotten up a CHILL TONIC, and knowing you to be thoroughly versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect; and now advise me, not only to thank you for myself, but also to tender you the thanks of my patients, who have not only been cured of Chills and Fever, of long standing, in the most distressing and aggravating form, by the use of your Chill Tonic, but it has entirely eradicated the disease from their systems, and I now use it altogether in my practice—as do all the other physicians in my neighborhood—and I would be glad to see the profession using and prescribing your valuable medicines throughout our country. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem proper.

I remain yours, very respectfully,
BEND. J. M'MURRAY, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

EDWARD WILDER, Esq.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I add my testimony in favor of your Family Pills. I have used them as a family medicine for the last two years, and conscientiously believe them the best pill ever brought to this country. I had suffered much from Chronic Constipation, and was cured after using your pills. My wife was troubled with Heartburn and Indigestion, and was relieved by the use of them. My son-in-law has had the Bloody Flux for many years, but is now cured, thanks to your family Pills. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN R. JONES.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: DEAR SIR—After having tried everything in the way of medicine for Chills and Fever, with little effect, on the little children, I heard of your Mother's Worm Syrup, and after using it, found relief. My little ones immediately.

Yours, with respect, MRS. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY.: DEAR SIR—Your Mother's Worm Syrup is the best thing in the world. My wife has had the Chronic Diarrhea for over five years, and your Mother's Worm Syrup is the only medicine that has done it any good. I have given it to my children three times a day. I would not be without it in the house for ten times the cost of it.

Yours, C. CHAPMAN,
Agent Erie R. R., New York.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER: Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using a few bottles of same, I was entirely relieved of my disease, and cured of a serious Scrofulous disease which I had suffered with for many years, and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: DEAR SIR—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and know she has been suffering with scrofulous ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years, and has been under the professional care of Dr. Cave, of Florence, Ala., and also with her partial relief. Two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief, and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully, T. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

VERNON, FLA., FEBRUARY 10, 1868.

MR. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—For months and I had given up all hope of ever being well again. I was a mere skeleton, and did not expect to live over a few months. All prescribed for me in the localities of consumption. About that time I began to use your Extract of Wild Cherry, and I continued to do so for several months, growing better daily, and increasing in flesh. I have been so much relieved that I now look forward to a long and happy life, and owe you for its wonderful cure.

Yours, with great respect, ELEANOR C. BAKER,
Center Star, Ala.

MOBILE, Edward Wilder & Co.: Dear Sirs—I have sold the last bottle of your Mr. Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic and am having requests daily for it. It has not failed to give the most rapid and certain cure in all cases of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, wherever used. Please send me six dozen more, six dozen.

Your prompt attention will oblige.

Yours, respectfully,
J. M. CHAMBERLIN.

KOSSUTH, MISS., April 24, 1868.

MR. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—Your "Mother's Worm Syrup" is the best thing ever used in this country. Have used one of them myself and children.

R. C. GATES.

By Wm. F. Wallace.

What the ablest and most medical men of the country say: "So strongly are we convinced of the intrinsic value of your great medical remedies that we cannot too forcibly urge their use upon the afflicted." Which they are recommended; and we say to all sufferers from such diseases, use your Bitters as a Tonic, Stimulant and Alterative. Your Sarsaparilla and Potash in all cases of Scrofula, Chronic Affections, and Impurities of the Blood. Your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

Your Chill Tonic in all cases of Chill and Fever, or Ague and Fever, and your Mother's Worm Syrup, should always be used with and in connection with all similar preparations, and your invaluable Family Pills in all cases of constipated and disordered bowels, as such remedies have never known them to fail.

For sale by all dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 58 Main street, Marble Front, Louisville, Ky.

For sale in Memphis by
C. C. WADE & BRO.
W. E. WILKERSON & CO.
J. W. JONES & CO.

Also, all Druggists.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY!

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the Kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North-Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is consulted by all parties interested or by letter.

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases. QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, made or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Strictures from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored in five days to a few weeks. Oldest, most obstinate cases of Leucorrhœa, Whites, all Female Weaknesses, have failed permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhœa and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 9 to 12 m. and 2 to 8 p. m. Dr. J. R. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

J. C. WARRAY, Secretary.

The author on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jelm1y

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE H. BRADLEY, individually and as one of the firm of Mooney & Bradley, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM WESCH, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. C. & ROBT. C. CAYCE, individually and as partners of the firm of R. C. Cayce & Sons, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of July, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EUGENE MICHOT, individually and as one of the firm of Michot & Bro., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 26th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of T. S. NEVINS, individually and as one of the firm of Donald & Nevins, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.—Memphis, July 7, 1869.
To the Democratic Voters of Shelby County:
FELLOW CITIZENS: At the urgent solicitation of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Representative in the next Democratic Convention.
H. TOWNSEND.

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature, on the issues of the present Democratic Convention of Shelby county.
June 26, 1869. JOB.

IN compliance with the request of MANY friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Hardeman, Fayette and Tipton.
jy22 J. M. SLAUGHTER.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of this district will be entitled to a DELEGATE to the next Legislature, unless the present policy I have been induced to become a candidate for the State Senate, and shall run upon the platform of reduced taxes, lower and equal freight. Very respectfully,
WM. R. MOORE.

BOARD.

BOARD: wife, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at 89 Madison street.
jy22

WANTS.

WANTED—Ten wood-choppers, to go to Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Apply at 365 Front street. Good wages given.
jy8

WANTED—By two accomplished and experienced ladies, situations in families or school; or separately. Private lessons in Music, Latin, Mathematics and the English branches. The best references given. Proposals received until the middle of August, address, Misses Addison, care Colonel John Hooper, 26 Front street, Memphis.
jy8

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manufacture of liquor thoroughly, and the art of compounding of foreign and domestic wines and liquors; satisfactory guaranty against error furnished. Address
F. HARTLAND,
jy1 Box 3,159, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Immediately, A No. 1 Dressmaker. Apply at No. 278 Main street, between Exchange and Trezevant.
jy6

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office.
jy6

LOST.

LOST—A lady's hunting case gold watch, on Saturday, between Beale and Market and corner Second and Washington streets. Minute hand broken. A liberal reward will be paid on the person returning it to Jas. B. Cox, Bolton Block, Madison street.
jy8

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Five large rooms, pleasantly located and very cool. Apply, for two days only, at 128 Beale street.
jy8 MADAME CHAINEUX.

FOR RENT—House and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front.
jy4

FRIDAY, ... JULY 9, 1869

HIS Honor the Mayor made a little speech a couple of weeks ago which created a profound sensation. It charged corruption upon members of the Board of Aldermen. No names were mentioned, but it was understood the Mayor had certain members in his "mind's eye." The substance of the charge was telegraphed everywhere, and black headlines in a hundred newspapers announced that the Mayor of Memphis had denounced his Aldermen as a "pack of thieves." We called for the facts. The charges were not specified, and suspicion was as likely to fall upon one as another. No particular member had so acted as to single himself out as a special object of suspicion. It was unjust that an innocent man should rest under a cloud, even for a day. We were promised facts in abundance. Proof, of the peculiar order known as damning, was to be piled up mountain high. The Mayor started out with a grand flourish of trumpets. He blew a blast terrific enough to beat down the walls of a dozen Jerichos. After a few days it was announced that five members of the Board had embraced the hideous monster, Corruption. Five members, not content with the dazzling salaries attached to their office, had closed their palms convulsively upon divers illustrated evidences of the Nation's wealth. The proof was positive, and already patriots were speculating upon the probability of securing the places soon to be vacated by these unchaste city fathers. Two weeks have flown—two weeks of alternating sunshine and shadows and showers. The Mayor has gone. Far away, amid towering mountains and sequestered vales; where fresh breezes rouse him from healthful slumbers, and the drowsy tinklings of herd-bells and the long evening shadows woo him again to Morpheus, bides our Magistrate, seeking the phantom, Pleasure, and the reality, Rest. But how fare matters at home? Here death-like quiet prevails. We hear no more of corruption and the blandishments of the "root of all evil." The Five who were to implore the mountains to fall upon and hide them, yet walk the earth, erect in stature and defiant in mein. They are known to mortals as MARSHALL, RENNER, WILLIAMS, OGDEN and VINSON. A few days ago we mentioned that the Grand Jury had found nothing discreditable against the first three; and now we learn the charges against the latter two have fallen to the ground. If our information be correct there, there is an end to this business, which has placed our Board of Aldermen in a bad attitude before the world. We have the unusual spectacle of wholesale denunciations by a Mayor, reiterated to whoever chose to call upon him, without a particle of proof to sustain them before a grand jury. These men rested under a cloud for two weeks as a result of His Honor's passionate declamation. Every good citizen will be glad to learn that no member of the city government is guilty of aught that would tarnish his name. When the charges were made we desired them probed to the bottom. If there was guilt we wanted it known. We called for the names and the facts. The names came, grudgingly, but there seems to have been a poverty of facts. What did the Mayor mean by his Quixotic assaults? If he had the proof, why not use it? If he had no proof, why seek to disgrace members of his official family, and through them the city? If the Mayor has been mad, there has been little method in his madness. As the matter now stands, there is little probability of any one being injured but himself.

THE Registrar question is at last settled satisfactorily. The day of injunctions has ceased and we now know who is Registrar. It will be remembered that WILLIAMS enjoined BOUGHNER, the newly appointed Registrar; that DAVIS, the former Registrar, enjoined WILLIAMS, and announced the opening of an office for business. BOUGHNER carried the case to the Supreme Court on a supersedeas. It was argued before the Supreme Court, and yesterday that body reversed the decision of the Chancellor. So Captain BOUGHNER is Registrar, and it is settled that the Governor can remove Registrars without charges or trial. This is an important decision. Several of the Commissioners removed in other portions of the State have already filed injunctions in imitation of WILLIAMS; but the action of the Supreme Court leaves the Governor free to act. As an immediate result we shall have an abandonment of that narrow-minded, proscriptive policy which places innumerable obstacles in the way of any registration or all opposed to the party in power. Henceforth every one entitled to registration under the law will receive his certificate without being subjected to the contemptible annoyances and delays corrupt partisan Registrars have always thrown in the way. We understand that Captain BOUGHNER will at once enter on the discharge of his duties, determined to register every man in the county entitled to his papers.

THE Conservatives of Tipton held a convention in Covington, Monday, one of whose duties was the expression of a choice for Floater. With characteristic generosity, Tipton declined to press the claims of one of her own citizens, and declared for Esquire HENRY R. SHERROD, of Fayette. We presume the latter county will take similar action and come into convention on the 15th, with this gentleman as the unanimous choice of both counties. It seems generally understood that Shelby will accept any one for Floater designed by the Conservatives of Fayette and Tipton, and the action of Tipton will doubtless settle the question so far as that office is concerned. Mr. SHERROD resides at Galloways, and has been many years a magistrate. He is a man of strong, practical sense, and progressive, and would make a most creditable representative. Our friends in Tipton are very anxious for his nomination, and will be here in full delegation to urge it.

THE Tennessee *State Journal* complains that the friends of SENTER have been brow-beating and intimidating the STOKESITES in East Tennessee. This is astonishing. We have it on the authority of the *State Journal* that everybody in that section is for STOKES; that SENTER has only a few friends at each place of speaking. How SENTER's "corporal guard" can intimidate and brow-beat the STOKES legions is what we fail to understand. STOKES' dense masses must be very cowardly masses, or SENTER's "few" adherents uncommonly plucky fellows. How is it? The truth is, the STOKES army is daily melting away and the SENTER army daily growing stronger. The policy of proscription has had its day, and whoever stands in the way of universal suffrage will be crushed.

THE "Decatur cotton case," as it is termed, which has occupied the attention of the United States Court for several weeks, was given to the jury yesterday. A verdict was found for the claimant. We print elsewhere, to the exclusion of much editorial and other matter, the full text of the charge of His Honor, Judge TRIGG, together with the finding.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This Court proceeded to try the cases set for hearing yesterday on the criminal side, as soon as the Court convened. The trial of the first case, State vs. Emma Lowry, colored, indicted for assault and battery, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and the Court fixed the punishment by fine of $50, and ordered the defendant to be held in custody until the same be paid. The defendant was also arraigned upon four other indictments for keeping a house of ill-fame, and found guilty; punishment was fixed at thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail on each indictment, and also pay a fine of $100 on each indictment. The case of State vs. Brown was continued. To-day the civil docket will be taken up, commencing with the following calendar:

1323. Hampton, et ux, vs Mississippi Valley Insurance Company.
2080. McBride vs Brinkley.
1537. German National Bank vs Bingham.
1929. Coyne vs Heynia.
2086. Howard vs Twohig.
2088. Morris, Lea & Co., vs Chester.
2089. Wilson et al vs Payne et al.
2092. Palmer vs Connell.
2093. Martin vs McLefresh.
2096. Wells vs Schoonover.
2098. Hunt vs Perkins.
2100. Same vs Pacham et al.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—The colored jury in the case of State vs. Archie Hughes, colored, indicted for the murder of a man by the name of Ryan, sometime during the month of September, 1868, came in yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict and pronounced the defendant "not guilty." There was only one case tried yesterday—State vs. Henry Cross, indicted for larceny. Verdict not guilty.

To-day the regular calendar will be resumed. On Saturday motions for new trial will be heard and determined. Appended below will be found a list of the bail cases which will come up for trial the coming week.

Thomas E. Leonard; embezzlement, forgery, etc.
Thomas E. Leonard; same charges.
Tom Prewitt; murder.
Angelo Maree; murder.
John H. Curlin; larceny.
Hiram Toliver; murder.
C. L. Morrison; perjury.
H. H. Morrison; perjury.
London Mooney; Perjury.
Amos H. Curlin; Murder.
August Vaught; Larceny.
Daniel Smith; Larceny.
Daniel Earle; Murder.
Hans Margarum; Malicious shooting.
Isaac Holegers; Receiv'g stolen goods.
Louis Street; Murder.
William Forrest; Malicious shooting.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—Yesterday was motion day in this court. The motion docket was brought up and most of the motions on the same were disposed of. Some few writs of inquiry were also executed. To-day the time and attention of the court will be devoted to examining and signing bills of exceptions and closing up the municipal business of the term. Court will positively not entertain any new business. The minutes will be signed early in the day, and Court will then adjourn to Court in course.

Turf Meeting, Yesterday.

Pursuant to a call published in the morning papers, a meeting of the directors of the Turf Association was held at four o'clock yesterday, in Willett's rooms, on Adams street, General Chalmers presiding. In view of recent movements, and to prevent confusion, a motion was made and carried unanimously to change the name of the Association, which will henceforth be known as the Chickasaw Jockey Club. A series of By-Laws, providing for a more effective organization of the Club, defining its object and prescribing the duties of its officers, were presented, discussed and adopted. The programme for a fall meeting was agreed upon, and the President and Secretary directed to publish the same at soon as the time could be fixed for the holding of the meetings. The programme, we learn, is a most liberal one, and provides for hanging up in purses and additions to stakes, not less than $5,000.

The meeting was well attended, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. An organization embracing so many leading citizens and comprising so much wealth and intelligence deserves the confidence of the racing public, and we venture to predict for the Chickasaw Jockey Club a long and prosperous career. It is contemplated, we learn, to hold the first meeting about the first of November.

A Boston paper calls Dana the "Great American Office Refuser."

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

To the Southwestern Press Association.

BROWNSVILLE.

Important Supreme Court Decision --Boughner the Registrar.

BROWNSVILLE, July 8.—The Supreme Court have granted the supersedeas in the Registrar's case. They hold that the Governor has the power to remove Registrars.
B.

[ANOTHER DISPATCH.]

BROWNSVILLE, July 8.—The decision of Chancellor Smith in the registration case was reversed, and Boughner declared Registrar.
ED. A. BECHER.

RICHMOND.

Arrival of Governor Eliot, Walker—Enthusiastic Reception—A Whole People Rejoicing.

RICHMOND, VA., July 8.—Gilbert C. Walker arrived to-day from Norfolk, and the day was made a holiday for his reception; and when the cars arrived, about 5000 people had congregated at the depot. A committee, composed about equally of the most prominent white and black citizens, was at the cars to receive him, but the populace seeing him, rushed in and bore him on their shoulders to a coach ornamented with National and State flags. The procession, which was nearly a mile long, marched through the principal streets. Many of the coaches, of which there were hundreds in the line, were covered with National flags, and in the band wagon was a transparency with a painting of a white and colored man shaking hands. The streets were blocked with people following the procession. On reaching the house of Colonel James B. Branch, the Conservative candidate who was killed by the calamity on Friday last, the procession passed in silence and with uncovered heads. At the hotel Walker appeared between two National and State flags, held by representatives of the two races, and after a few minutes of deafening cheers, made a brief speech. After congratulating the audience on their complete victory, he said in this moment of triumph we must not forget charity for the defeated. They must remember that the votes cast against the ticket were given by deluded men of a race that had not yet time to be educated sufficiently to know the wrong of disfranchising others. They must remember that we have succeeded on a platform of universal suffrage and equal rights, and we must see that those who opposed, as well as those who supported us, have all rights and protection equally by the law. [Loud cheers.] They must be educated and taught the value of the great boon of the franchise that has been conferred upon them, and the true value of being a citizen. We must not forget that the opportunity of winning this victory was given us through the liberality of President Grant, and we must see that the fruits are for the benefit of all. After a jocular allusion to the grief of the present State office-holders of the Wells persuasion, the speaker concluded by giving a cheerful picture of the future prosperity of the State. Three cheers were given for Grant at the close. Mr. Walker was followed by Isaac Hunter (colored,) and several white speakers.

The election returns to-day continue more and more favorable to Walker. The returns this afternoon show that the Walker men will have a majority of sixty on a joint ballot in the Legislature.

NEW YORK.

The El Paso Railroad Injunction Dissolved—A Bank Cashier Decamps with $160,000—The Union League and Mississippi and Texas.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The injunction against the Memphis and El Paso railroad was dissolved to-day.

Wm. H. Sanford, Cashier of the Central National Bank of this city, has decamped, and is a defaulter to the tune of $100,000. Speculation in gold led to his defalcation. He leaves a wife and children in destitute circumstances in Weseport, Conn. His character for years has been irreproachable. The bank announces that his defalcation will damage its standing.

General Gaecomini was discharged to-day, after the examination of several witnesses, amid great cheering by the crowd of Cuban recruits who were present. The traitor, French, could not be found anywhere, and the Government officers said they had got through with him.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League held a meeting here to-day, and adopted measures to aid their cause in Texas and Mississippi. It will meet next month in Philadelphia.

Howard, the alleged accomplice of Reddy, the blacksmith, in the robbery of the Ocean National Bank, was to-day sentenced to punishment for five years.

The officers of the army and navy of the Gulf, headed by Admiral Farragut, left for Long Branch this morning, where they will enjoy a banquet this evening.

The Harvard boat crew have been the recipients of many attentions to-day from the boat clubs of this city. They leave on Saturday.

NOTE—Owing to the storm east of Louisville the lines are working badly, and the report is consequently abreviated.—Rep.

ST. LOUIS.

The District Attorney After Frauds.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Information has been filed by the United States District Attorney against about $60,000 worth of coffee, pepper and cigars in the hands of thirty merchants of this city, alleged to have been fraudulently removed from bond in New Orleans last March. The cases will come up for hearing at the next term of the court. The parties here in whose possession these goods were found are entirely innocent of any complicity in the fraud, they having received them in the regular course of trade.

BOSTON.

Fighting the Liquor Law.

BOSTON, July 8.—The Union Republican State Central League is the name of the new political organization formed to oppose the Prohibitory Liquor law.

The *Herald* nominated ex-Minister Charles Francis Adams for Governor.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 8.—John Collins was up to-day before the Police Court on the charges of assault and provoking Messrs. Grenville and Murray to fight, a duel. The trouble between these gentlemen arose from certain articles said to have been written by Murray. After the trial Lord Charlemont was bound over to keep the peace, and held for trial on the second count.

After these proceedings, a disgraceful and remarkable scene occurred in the court room. The partizans of Murray, who were present in great force, attempted to seize a box of papers which had been stolen. In the melee which ensued, blows were freely given, and the Magistrate's table was overthrown, when policemen were called in, who separated the combatants and restored order.

The *Times* of this morning has an article on the Irish Church bill. It says this bill must become a law this session. Parliament must destroy Protestant supremacy and establish religious equality in Ireland, but not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments. If the Ecclesiastical property of Ireland is to be put on a permanent footing, we must recognise those facts and apply so much of the surplus as may be necessary to supply homesteads for the ministers of the whole people.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 8.—Up to Wednesday noon the Great Eastern had run 1620 knots from this port, and paid out 1840 knots of cable. The heavy sea was going down. The signals continue good.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 8.—There are fresh complications in regard to the Ministry, and it is likely that the whole cabinet will resign.

NASHVILLE.

Removing a Registrar—The Municipal Trouble.

NASHVILLE, July 8.—Governor Senter recently removed the Registrar of Knox county, and appointed G. W. Weaver in his stead. Chancellor Temple has enjoined Weaver from serving.

The motion to dissolve the injunction and dismiss Receiver Bass, so as to restore the late city authorities, was further argued before Chancellor East to-day. The argument has not yet closed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton is without decided change. Sales 1,700 bales; uplands 31½c. Flour, $5 10@5 50. Whisky, 99½c@$1 01. Wheat, $1 47. Sugar easier; Cuba, 11@11½c.

Dry Goods—The market is rather quiet but steady and firm for all descriptions of cotton goods. Heavy sheetings, of best makes, bring 16½@17c; Southern, 15½@16c. Printing cloths, 9c for 64 square lots. Prints, 12@16c. Cotton yarns inactive but firm, at 46@ 50c. Wool unsettled, 30@35c; white do 32@45c; for Coslems star wicks, 45@ 50c; carpet warps, 45@52½c; cotton twines, 38½@45c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 32½c. Sales 289 bales. Receipts, 289 bales. Gold, 136½; sterling, 50; New York sight, ¼ premium. Flour firm; superfine, $5 62; XX, $6 25; XXX, $6 25. Corn—white, $1 07½. Oats, 74c. Bran, $1 12. Prime hay, $25@27. Bacon—retailing, shoulders, 14½c; sides, 16½c. Lard unchanged. Sugar tending upward; common, 9½@10½c; prime, 13½@13½c. Molasses—reboiled, 58@60c. Whisky active, $1 02½. Coffee nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Flour, $5 25@6 50. Wheat, $1 35. Corn, 76½@76½c. Oats, 70c. Rye, $1 07. Barley, $1 45. Whisky, 95c. Bulk shoulders, 12½c. Pork, $33. Lard, 18½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Flour, $4 25. Corn, 68c. Oats, 70c. Prime sugar, 14½c. Prime molasses, 75c. Tobacco active; sales 38 hhds at $4 85@12. Pork, $33. Bacon shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½@18c; hams, 19½c. Lard, 19½c. Whisky 94c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Flour, $5 75@6 50. Corn, 76½@76c. Oats, 66@70c. Pork, $33 50. Bulk shoulders, 12½c sides, 16½@16½c. Bacon shoulders, 14c; sides, 17½@18c. Lard, 19c. Whisky, 95c. Wheat, $1 30@1 35. Rye, $1 10@ 1 15. Cotton inactive; middlings, 32c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Flour, $5@5 75. Tobacco—medium and bright wrappers, $10 50@20; lugs, $6@7 50. Wheat, $1 10@1 15. Corn, 82@86c. Oats, 68@ 80c. Rye, $1. Whisky, 95c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork, $33@33 50. Bulk shoulders, 12c. Bacon shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 18½c; hams, 21c. Lard, 19@19½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 8.—Consols closed at 90½ for U. S. 5-20's, 81½, and at Frankfort, 87½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Cotton dull; uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 12¾d. Sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat, 10 7d; red Western, No. 2, 9s 4d. Western flour, 24s. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s 6d; old, 27s. New oats, 3s 4d; barley, 38s 9d.

STOKES AND SENTER.

The Middle Tennessee Campaign—Discussion at Tullahoma.

NASHVILLE, July 8.

Yesterday Senter and Stokes met at Tullahoma. Great interest was felt in the discussion as the first in Middle Tennessee. Tullahoma is in Franklin county, twenty miles southeast of Nashville. A large crowd was in attendance, which, during the five hours the debate lasted, manifested close attention. Governor Senter spoke first. After treating his opponent's record and matters connected with the State finances, he took up the franchise question. He announced himself in favor of enfranchising the now disfranchised citizens of Tennessee at as early a day as it can legally be done, but declared himself entirely opposed to bringing enfranchisement about by any revolution or violent methods. If it required one year or two years to enfranchise you, said he to his disfranchised auditors, I will be satisfied, and if it takes five years you ought to be satisfied. This sentiment was loudly cheered by the ex-rebels present. On the question of registration, the Governor declared that he would not have his registration interfered with, either by injunction or otherwise, and that he would execute the law and see that all citizens entitled to vote should do so if it required him to call out the whole force of the State.

General Stokes replied. The interest manifested when he spoke upon the franchise question was great. The central newspaper organ at Nashville had declared in favor of calling a convention of the people at once, without regard to legal forms, and immediately enfranchising everybody; but this elevated such an alarm among the General's supporters that he did not, as was expected, indorse the proposition in the debate yesterday at Tullahoma. On the contrary, he reiterated nearly the same views that he advanced at Nashville in the first debate between himself and Senter, namely, in favor of gradually removing disfranchisement by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature taken upon each individual case.

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Official Advertisements.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 7, 1869.

At a regular adjourned meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, on Wednesday, July 7th, 1869, present: Hon. J. T. Smyrne, Mayor *pro tem.*; Messrs. Gissey, Foley, Joyce, Marshall, Black, Durff, Cartwright, Dyer, Holst, O'Donnell, Cicilia, Gallagher, Renner, Ogden, Wolcott, Vincent, Ellis and Williams, Aldermen.

A quorum being announced, Alderman Renner was called to the Chair, and called the Board to order, when the unfinished business was proceeded with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cicilia:

Resolved, etc., That the Police Commissioner be instructed to notify the property owners on the west side of Wellington street, from Union to Beale streets, to lay down plank sidewalks within the next thirty days.

Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the ordinance on page 241, section 6, prohibiting the letting out of contracts, or ordering works done when there is no funds in the treasury, be strictly observed in future by this board.

Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That a committe of three be appointed to ascertain if a street of one hundred and twenty-five feet can be procured by dedication, to extend around the entire limits of the city.

Adopted.

The following were appointed as such committee: Cicilia, Black, Ogden.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That in pursuance of section 9th, page 246 of the City Ordinances, a committee of three be appointed to witness the burning of all city bonds, coupons, notes, bills payable, or other evidence of city indebtedness which have been paid and cancelled; and said committee shall give the Comptroller a receipt for the same, as provided in said section.

Adopted.

In accordance with the above resolution the Chair appointed as such Committee Aldermen Gallagher, O'Donnell and Vincent.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the owners of a lot situated on the northwest corner of Tennessee and Calhoun streets, be and they are hereby required to fill up an open cistern situated on said lot or fence in said lot, within ten days from this date; and in case they fail to do so, the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to fill up said cistern at the expense of the owners and report the costs to the City Attorney for collection.

Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the Market Masters be and they are hereby required to prohibit the sale of ice-cream, tinware and cooked vituals in or about the market at Saturday evening markets.

Referred to Market Committee.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That a gas lamp be erected on the northwest corner of Tennessee and Calhoun streets, and one at the corner of the alley between Butler and Calhoun streets.

Referred to Gas Committee.

PETITION.

By Alderman O'Donnell:

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioners, the undersigned, would respectfully represent that they are executors of the estate of William M. Folwell, deceased; that said estate is heavily indebted to the city for taxes past due. Your petitioners would respectfully represent that the delay in the payment of the taxes of said estate—a delay on the part of your petitioners in making arrangements for the payment thereof—has been caused by the following facts: The said estate owned a lot on Union street, between Second and DeSoto; our said lot was condemned by the city for the purpose of opening a street from Union to Beale, and a large damage would have arisen from said condemnation to the said estate, for which the city would have been liable to said estate. Your petitioners held frequent conferences with the Mayor and the City Attorney, and it was understood that the taxes due from the estate to the city would be paid in the settlement of said damages between the estate and the city; and for that reason the taxes were not paid, and petitioners neglected to take the proper steps to insure the providing of means for the payment of taxes. Petitioners would further show that by a subsequent action of your honorable board, the city has changed its purpose of opening a street through said property, and therefore will not be liable to the estate for said damages, and as a consequence the taxes will have to be paid in some other way. Petitioners would further show that said estate has no available means of paying said taxes without the sale of real estate for that purpose, which can alone be done by an order of the Chancery Court—and it will take some time to procure said order. Petitioners will immediately take the proper steps to procure said order; and the premises considered, your petitioners would respectfully pray that your honorable board cause all efforts to collect said taxes to be suspended, and that damages and penalties thereon to be remitted till your petitioners can take the said steps for the payment thereof, which they will in good faith immediately proceed to do.

Respectfully,
J. W. PAGE, JR.,
JNO. F. PAGE,
Executors estate of W. M. Folwell.

Referred to Committee on Claims.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman O'Donnell:

Resolved, etc., That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to repair and round up Main street from South street to Carolina street.

Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the owners of property on the east side of Main street, between South street and Broadway, be notified by the proper officers to put down plank sidewalks, according to existing ordinances and regulations, within the next thirty days.

Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the City Engineer be and is hereby directed to sell the brick at the old city stable, to the highest bidder, and report to this Board.

Referred to Improvement Committee with power to act.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the Wharf Master be and is hereby directed to enforce the ordinance in regard to the removal of all wharf boats from the public landing, and enforce the same within the next twenty-four hours after this day, July 7, 1869.

Referred to Landing Committee.

By Alderman Dyer:

Resolved, etc., That the City Engineer be and he is hereby directed to establish the grade on Rayburn avenue to the city limits.

Adopted.

By Alderman Cartwright:

Resolved, etc., That the City Engineer be and is hereby instructed (under his supervision) to authorize Messrs. J. & M. Louden to pave the landing at the foot of Union street, paved upon the same terms they are doing the present work.

Adopted.

By the same.

Resolved, etc., That the City Attorney report at the next meeting of this Board, what action has been taken to collect the amounts due the city, from parties who have overdrawn their accounts and are defaulters to the city.

Also, what action has been taken to secure deeds for property heretofore sold to the city for taxes.

Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., 1st. That the Comptroller of this city be, and he is hereby instructed to allow no person or persons whomsoever, to overdraw their accounts with this city.

2nd. That no money shall be paid to any person who stands indebted to the city upon the same books until the claims of such persons have been justed by the Board.

3rd. That a violation of these resolutions will subject the Comptroller to removal from office.

Referred to Finance Committee.

By Alderman Durff:

WHEREAS, The city of Memphis experiences a deep interest in every railroad enterprise, with which she can have any connection, immediate or remote, and

WHEREAS, The citizens of Canton, Mississippi, have expressed a general wish to enter upon an enterprise that would connect them more closely with Memphis and relieve them from seeming dependence on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which they claim has been ungrateful to their interests, and

WHEREAS, We feel the utmost concern in and readily perceive the importance of the Yazoo Valley Railroad, which opens to commerce the wealthiest soil that ever produced, and offers a medium for bringing its productions to market; therefore

Resolved, That the communication of the citizens of Canton, Mississippi, in regard to the necessity of an uninterrupted railroad connection with Memphis, meets the approval of this Board, and we give it our unqualified endorsement.

Resolved, That we promise them our aid, on the terms they have proposed, and all other assistance in our power, until the intimate and unbroken by any power, connection is completed.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to forward to the citizens of Canton, Mississippi, these assurances of our cordial sympathy and of our earnest wish to aid them in the great move for improvement and disenthrallment, to which they are pledged.

Adopted.

By Alderman Joyce:

Resolved, etc., That the Street Commissioner be directed to put a plank crossing across Center alley and Exchange street, north side, without delay.

Adopted.

By Alderman Williams:

Resolved, etc., That Martin Deyre be allowed two hundred and seventy-five dollars as part payment of the work done on the cistern, corner Trezevant and Main streets. The City Engineer considers the work sufficiently advanced to allow such payment without danger of loss to the city.

Adopted.

When, on motion, the Board adjourned.

L. R. RICHARDS,
City Recorder.

Ward Meetings.

SECOND WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—Meet Saturday evening, 10th instant, at eight o'clock, at Exchange Building, to appoint delegates to convention on 15th.

J. H. LAWRENCE,
2t Recording Secretary.

THIRD WARD MEETING.—The friends of white enfranchisement will meet at the office of Ed. Kiernan, Esq., Adams street, between Main and Second, Saturday night, 10th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Conservative Convention to be held on the 15th instant.

T. P. ADAMS, J. O. DURFF,
J. C. HARRIS, M. D. L. STEWART,
A. WOODWARD, J. D. BRITTON

FOURTH WARD.—The friends of white enfranchisement residing in the Fourth Ward are requested to meet at "Conservative Headquarters," Second street, Saturday evening, 10th instant, at eight o'clock, to select three delegates to represent the ward in County Convention.

R. F. BROWN, I. T. CARTWRIGHT,
M. C. GALLAWAY, T. S. AYRES,
D. A. BROWER, JOHN W. DAWSON.

FIFTH CIVIL DISTRICT MEETING.—The voters in the Fifth Civil District, outside the city, are requested to meet at the house of Toney, at the Big Spring on Poplar street road, on Saturday next at four o'clock p.m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Shelby County Conservative Convention, to be held in the city of Memphis on the 15th July, 1869. It is earnestly desired that a full meeting will be present.

SIXTH WARD MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward will be held at Waldron Block, Saturday evening to select delegates to the Conservative Convention of the 15th inst.

ATTENTION, TENTH WARD CONSERVATIVES.—The Conservative citizens of the Tenth Ward are requested to meet at Guests' grocery store, Hernando road, on Saturday evening next, at six o'clock, to elect three delegates to the convention, to be held on the 15th instant.

CITIZEN.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TWELFTH CIVIL DISTRICT.—We request you to meet us on Saturday, July 10th, at six o'clock p.m., at Buntyn Station, for the purpose of choosing three delegates to the coming Conservative Convention.

HUME F. HILL, HUGH GREEN,
CLARKE WHITE, G. O. BUNTYN,
EDWARD ELAM, M. B. TREZEVANT,
L. S. MARYE, ED. A. SPOTSWOOD,
M. D. DEADRICK, I. L. HEMPSTEAD.
2t

Loring and Simmons, of the Harvard international crew, intend, it is said, to challenge individually the amateur oarsmen of England to meet them in a race with single scull wherries.

New Advertisements.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

No. 203 Second street, between Madison and Union streets. Old patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed.
jy8

SCHOOLS.

Franklin Female College,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

THIS institution has recently been purchased by some of the citizens and thoroughly repaired, with the view of establishing a Female School of high grade. The building is of sufficient capacity to accommodate fifty boarders, and if under the control of an efficient Principal, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils, and some more, can be obtained.

In order to accomplish the object desired the owners propose to sell or rent to a suitable man at a low price.

Holly Springs has considerable reputation as an educational point, and for healthfulness stands unrivalled.

WM. F. MASON,
C. D. FRELL,
W. A. ROBERTS,
Trustees.
jy9

Union Female College,

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

EXPENSES, per session of 20 weeks, board, lodging, washing, fuel, lights, incidental fee and tuition—total, only $110 00
Music, each instrument, with use of Instrument 30 00
Vocal music, in class 10 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each 12 50
Oil Painting, Drawing and all ornamental branches, extra rates.

There is no allowance in the above rates for delayed payments. At least half must be paid, in cash or negotiable paper, at the beginning, and the balance at the middle of each session.

The College is now supplied with new and suitable apparatus. All the departments of Mathematics, Literature, Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., are ably filled by accomplished teachers, male and female.

Uniform, economy—plain hat, trimmed with band of black velvet, brown merino, plink (delaine, lawn, cotton,) and white dress.

The durability of this uniform has been proved to be a great economy to patrons after the first outfit.

Opening of next session, September 15, 1869.
S. D. BURNEY,
President Board of Trustees.
C. H. BELL,
President of College.

References—All patrons and pupils of the College.
jy14w4

HOTELS.

BARNUM'S HOTEL,

Saint Louis,

Corner of Walnut and Second Streets.

JNO. P. FITZGERALD,
JNO. W. CARROLL, Proprietors.

Situated in the business portion of the city, convenient to the packet landings and railroad depots, and near the Merchant's Exchange.
jy9

New Advertisements.

M. H. PACHER & CO.,

DEALERS in Pittsburg Coal, Stock coals, Quality warranted. No. 1 Ashland Coal, Gas Office, 254 Madison. Yard foot of Poplar street.
jy7

PROFESSIONAL.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me R. M. WOOD, late of Texas, and the firm is the law business, as will be seen by card below.
S. NEWTON HART.

S. NEWTON HART, R. M. WOOD, U. M. MILLER.
HART, WOOD & MILLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 42 Madison Street, Deloite Block,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Will give strict attention to admiralty business. Memphis, July 1, 1869.
jy8

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

J. J. RAWLINGS. JNO. L. WEBB.
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. R. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of cotton planters in this vic

DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Daily Avalanche for the Summer.

Those who intend leaving for the summer can have THE DAILY AVALANCHE to their address. Terms: one dollar per month. tf

News in Brief.

Pine Bluff, Ark., is to have a cotton-seed oil manufactory.

Dr. W. E. Rodgers has gone on a brief visit to Florence, Alabama.

We publish a couple of interesting letters on the first page.

The city contains more than the usual quota of "sports" the majority of whom are cashless and lunchless.

The hot weather has caused an abandonment of the bycicle. It is now seldom seen on the streets. Alas! poor veloce!

The base-ballers are few and far between. The game was "played out" last season. The boys were too "brash."

Spalding and Bidwell will be here next week to commence preparations for the fall and winter dramatic season at the New Memphis Theater.

The list of Tennessee delegates to the Irish Republican Convention at Chicago contains the name of P. J. Minihihill, of this city.

Not only the Fifth and Fourteenth, but the Fifteenth Civil District is entitled to three representatives in the County Convention to be held on the 19th instant.

Another shower yesterday afternoon. Planters at Como and other points on the line of the Memphis and Tennessee Railroad need rain for the growing corn.

Few country people are coming to the city, now. All are busy with their crops, whose prospects cause everybody to wear sunshiny faces.

During the tornado last week, Mr. James Yancey's house, eight miles from Somerville, Fayette county, was blown down, and a tree was blown across his corn-crib.

Our ethereal friend Chamb. Jones is jubilant over the crop prospects in the Big Creek country. The yield promises to be greater than any year since 1855. Good.

The Blewis Radical wing met Wednesday night, somewhere, and nominated Sugar Hamilton for Senator; M. T. Williamson and Robert McKenna for Representatives; and J. O. K. Reeves, of Fayette, for Floater. The Hunter wing is not yet in the field.

The Essex Boat Club has elected its officers for the year, resulting in the choice of L. E. Dyer, President; A. P. Curry, Vice President; E. W. Sawyer, Recording Secretary; A. W. Otis, Corresponding Secretary; George S. Richardson, Treasurer, and James S. Smith, jr., Coxswain.

The train coming in day before yesterday on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which should have arrived at 2:30 p.m. did not reach the city until after dark, having been detained by the washing away of a culvert beyond Saulsbury, there having been a heavy rain beyond Grand Junction.

Colonel Charlie Stone, once a journalist and early in the war business manager of the *Appeal*, is again in the city. He is the secretary of the new Jockey Club, and here in that interest. Colonel Stone is *au fait* in turf matters, and a No. 1 business man. If he cannot make the new club machinery run well, there's no use trying.

Just received at Leidy's, 269 Main street, the July style of hats.

Two yards wide bleached table linen $1—worth $1 50. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

TAX SALE IN THE FIFTH CIVIL DISTRICT.—Delinquent tax-payers in the Fifth Civil District will take notice that Captain Wm. McLean, County Tax Collector, will, to-day, 9th instant, sell all the real estate in that district on which the taxes have not been paid. The sale of property in the Fourteenth Civil District will take place on the 10th, should the sale in the Fifth District be concluded to-day.

To reduce our immense stock we offer the greatest bargains imaginable. A visit to our establishment will be profitable to those wanting dry goods. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

THE RISE.—There seems to be some apprehension entertained that the rise of the river, which has not yet exhausted itself, will do damage. We hope and believe not, although the turbid waters are climbing up the steep banks at Hopefield. A very few feet will suffice to crowd into the cotton bottoms, but we wish to think those very few feet will remain out of water.

Ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen—worth $3. M. Kraus & Co.

For convenience, use Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s Self-Rising Flour.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We noticed the fatal effects of lightning on an employe on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, during the storm on Saturday night. We since learn that a man who was fishing in Hatchie river, and standing beneath a large tree, was instantly killed by the electric current that struck the tree.

If you want the best Flour, ask for the "Silver Moon" brand. Every package is warranted good. Any one wanting a nice little receipt-book to use with the Self-Rising Flour, can have one free by calling or sending for it. OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.,
284 Main street.

Go to Leidy's for your summer hats, latest style.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

ROACHES! ROACHES!—If you wish to destroy them, call and get Bob Armstrong's patent roach traps. You can easily catch one hundred per night. If they do not give satisfaction we refund the cost. All we ask is to give them a trial.
O. F. PRESCOTT & Co.,
3t No. 40 Jefferson street.

SHELBY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—All persons holding claims against the old Shelby County Agricultural Society will present the same to the undersigned at once, and the Treasurer of said Society will hold all funds until the debts are liquidated.
2t M. D. L. STEWART, Prest.

For labor-saving, use Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s Self-Rising Flour, for sale by family grocers at the same price we retail it.

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

One of the nicest confectionaries and ice cream saloons in the city is August Berton's, 137 Poplar street. Berton's ice cream, cakes, pies, candies and confectionery generally are unsurpassed. His saloon is elegantly fitted up and the charges are moderate. Drop in.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR TEN DOLLARS.—Masonic Mutual Life Assurance Association of Memphis, Tenn. Charter perpetual. Forever exempt from all taxes. Office, 324 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. 6t

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

For white biscuits, muffins, waffles, cakes, etc., use Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s Self-Rising Flour, "Silver Moon" brand.

LEGAL.

Finale of the Great "Decatur Cotton Case."

Text of Judge Trigg's Charge to the Jury of the United States Court.

After Being Out Six Hours the Jury Find for Mr. Geo. M. Gill, the Claimant.

Specially Reported for the Memphis Avalanche.

The great cotton case as it has been called, and which has occupied the attention of the Hon. Connelly F. Trigg and a jury in the United States District Court for the past four weeks, was closed yesterday, the jury returning a verdict for the claimant, George M. Gill, Esq. About 1500 bales of cotton were involved in the case, which was seized in June, 1865, on the ground that it had become forfeited to the United States under the "Non-intercourse act," it having been alleged that the cotton was purchased from the Confederate authorities while in occupation of the Ouachita valley, in the spring of 1865.

Several of the leading members of the bar have been employed in the case on both sides, and the cause was conducted and argued in a manner commensurate with its vast importance and the very large amount of money involved in the suit. His Honor, Judge Trigg, has presided with great dignity and patience, and the jury, composed of very intelligent citizens, has given the case the most marked attention.

General Titus, of the Treasury Department, has been in attendance each day watching the case on the part of the Government.

Many of our leading merchants and citizens have been present at the various sessions of the court and seemed to listen to the proceedings with the greatest interest, and yesterday it having been announced in the AVALANCHE that the argument had closed and that Judge Trigg would charge the jury, every seat in the court room was occupied.

After the jurors had answered to their names, at eleven o'clock forenoon, His Honor Connelly F. Trigg delivered his charge to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: We are now in the third day of the fourth week since you were empannelled to try the issues made in this most ponderous case. The Court has observed with great satisfaction the commendable patience which has been exhibited by the jury in the presentation in the large volume of testimony which has been adduced, and the apparent earnest attention which has been bestowed upon the arguments of the counsel representing the parties to the controversy. The arguments have been able and exhaustive, both of the law and the facts, and it now remains for the Court to discharge its duty in declaring the law by which the case is to be controlled before it is submitted to the final determination of the jury. You, gentlemen, are the sole judges of the facts, and when you have ascertained them, you will apply them to the law as given you by the Court, and render your verdict accordingly. In the first place, you must remember that the information in this case is filed by the United States against 1300 bales of cotton said to have been transported from the Ouachita river, in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, to the city of Memphis, in the spring of 1865, on the steamboat called the "Stephen Decatur." Your attention, then, must be directed to the cargo of the "Decatur," the cotton in controversy, and you must not permit transactions in any other cotton, however unlawful they may have been, to influence your judgment in respect to that which has been seized in this case.

This cotton has been seized, and, according to the information, is sought to be condemned for a violation of the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, and also the act of Congress of August 6, 1861. In the arguments of the counsel on both sides the act of the 6th of August, 1861, having been first, if not chiefly, relied upon, we will first advert to that act, look into and explain its provisions and leave the jury to ascertain from the evidence whether it has been violated.

This act provides that if any person or persons shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property whatsoever, with the intent to aid or abet in any way the existing insurrection; or that any person being the owner or agent of such property, shall use, or consent to be used, any property for the purpose of promoting, aiding or abetting such insurrection, the property in question shall be a lawful subject of prize and capture, and liable to seizure by the President of the United States and condemned. I have not the statute beside me, but I have recited the words so far as I remember them.

If, therefore, the property in the case was purchased by Parkman, or Parkman, Brooks & Co., or the claimant in the case, with the intent to use the same in promoting, aiding, or abetting the insurrection, it would be liable to seizure and condemnation. That is, if these parties did so with this intent, but it would hardly be supposed that this would be done, as the cotton was purchased and brought to a loyal portion of the country. The act, however, is not confined entirely to those persons who purchased the cotton, but includes all those persons who originally owned it, and the question is, did they dispose of it to the authorities of the Confederate States, or if they sold it or gave it to the Confederate authorities, with the intent of aiding and abetting the insurrection, then it would be a violation of the act of 6th August, 1861.

In order to ascertain that intent you must look at certain circumstances. If it was a free donation or a voluntary sale, made with the intent at the time to aid and abet the insurrection, and to be so used against the United States, then the property was liable to condemnation by the United States Government. You must, however, look into all the circumstances of the case. If this property was the property of the Confederate States authorities by any law, or was received by the agents of these Confederate States authorities, acting under any military order, requiring the citizens to furnish it as a tax or exaction, that should not be considered a voluntary act on the part of the original owners of the property, and would not subject it to seizure.

The war was a civil war, as declared by the United States Government, and the Confederates were accorded their rights and were treated as belligerents, and therefore they had the right to make rules and laws for the government of all within their lines. They had the right to levy taxes and perform other functions. The military commanders had the same rights as other military commanders under the Government with which they were at war. They had the right to make exactions to carry on the war. They had the right to raise taxes, and to have the citizens comply and give up their property on such terms as levied or ordered by the Government. Therefore, gentlemen, if this property in question were given or conferred under a military order or tax imposed by the military commander of the district, for the time being, the citizen had no opportunity to complain, but had to obey the order made in that way.

If you gentlemen believe that this cotton was received under a military order, by which one half of the proceeds of the sales of the cotton were to be used for the purpose of aiding, abetting and promoting the rebellion, then it was not a voluntary act of the citizen. If, on the contrary, there was no tax or exaction, and the property was donated, it would then be the free voluntary act on the part of the citizen, with the intent to bring, or assist in bringing the insurrection to a successful termination. This would be different, for it would then render the property liable to confiscation and seizure. That, however, is a matter for you to determine upon the evidence.

It has been urged in this case, on the part of the claimant, that under the amnesty proclamation issued by the President on 25th December, 1868, that all persons and property were relieve from the penalties that might be imposed under the act of 6th August, 1861. It relieved the party, owning property involved, of all crime. It wiped out all, and if the property had been used with a certain intent, and with the consent of the owner, in aiding the insurrection, still this pardon or amnesty proclamation relieved those who participated in the rebellion; and therefore it relieved the cotton, as it did the owner. There seems not to be any question, on the other side, that if the owner was pardoned that would relieve it, because the pardon cannot be looked to to prove the fact that it had not been specially pleaded and brought judiciously before the court. I have already had occasion to decide this question in another court, and I concluded then, as I do now, that I was bound to take judicial cognizance of all the President's messages, proclamations and State papers issuing from the Chief Executive, and that it was the duty of the court to take notice of them all. With that view I disposed of a very large number of cases at Knoxville on the mere motion of the parties because the pardon so delared it. I think now that under this public proclamation a large class were absolved from crime against the United States, but that it is not necessary that it should be by special plea, or that the parties should ask me on these proof to give them the benefit of the pardon thereby granted. So soon as the guilt of the individual is relieved, all property liable to confiscation is relieved, and it removes the right to seize and confiscate the property itself. The property is not guilty whenever the guilt of the owner is relieved; therefore the property is not liable to seizure if that guilt is removed. I believe these are the only points that I shall allude to on this branch of the subject.

Notwithstanding then, that those parties may have been relieved under the act of the 6th August, 1861, it is insisted on the part of the Government that this cotton has been forfeited under the law of 13th July, 1861, commonly known as the non-intercourse act.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act entitled, "An Act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose, approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, shall have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State, or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which said combination exists, nor such insurrection suppressed by said State or States, then and in such case it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants of such State, or any section or part thereof, when such insurrection exists, and in a state of insurrection against the United States; and thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same, and the citizens thereof and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue, and all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from said State or section into the other ports of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section by land or water, together with the vessel or vessels conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States.

Gentlemen, you will see the difference between this act and the act of August 6th, 1861. In this act, when the property is found in the condition laid down in the fifth section, it is forfeited to the United States, so that all property found going to or coming from any States, or parts of States, in insurrection against the Government, became thereby forfeited to the United States. The very fact of its being found going to or proceeding from a State, or part of a State, in insurrection rendered it liable to be confiscated. The title would thereby be invested in the United States, because, according to the act, the property was forfeited, the original owners divested of the title and the title invested in the United States; so that if this property was unlawfully acquired and purchased, and was lawfully being transported from the Ouachita valley, which is conceded to have been within the lines of the insurrectionary districts, it became forfeited. Whenever it left Monro, Bayou De Siard, or those points on the river where this cargo was taken on, I say the moment the steamer with the cargo set out on its journey to Memphis, that moment it would be liable to seizure and confiscation, because that would be in violation of the act of 13th July, 1861. After the title of the property was vested in the United States by this movement it did not matter whether it was seized in *transitu* or stopped by the way and seized, because it was proper, which the Government had the right to seize at any place, whether on the bank of the river, or on the shore or on any wagon or other vehicle, or on board a steamboat. The title to the property was invested in the Government, and the right to seize was wherever it was found. If it was found coming from the States of Louisiana and Arkansas and proceeding to any portion of the loyal States, as Memphis, within the military lines of the United States force, then it was liable to seizure. If it was found going from the States I have mentioned, from the very moment it set out on its journey, there was *prima facia* evidence that a violation of the act had been committed, and it was lawful for the officers of the Government to seize it as forfeited under the provisions of the act.

But, then, this law provides that the President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection; in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons as he in his discretion may think most conducive to the public interest; and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law, and may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules and regulations; and officers of the customs and other officers shall receive for services under this section, and under said rules and regulations, such fees and compensation as are now allowed for similar service under other provisions of law.

You will see therefore, gentlemen, that there was a provision in the act by which property might be transported from the States in insurrection to loyal States, or part of States. That was through a license of the President, and the party being granted a license to purchase within the lines of the States in insurrection, and to transport to the loyal States. It is for you, then, to ascertain the condition of the property when it was seized, and whether it was being transported by the authority of the President or any other authority.

If you find that Parkman or Parkman, Brooks & Co., had a "permit," as it has been called, issued by the authority of the President, then you would find that he or they had been acting lawfully. Ascertain whether Parkman, Brooks & Co, who are stated to be the parties who brought out the cotton, had a license to purchase the cotton, and a license to transport it from the Ouachita Valley to Memphis. If you are satisfied that they had a license to purchase and transport, you could not find that in transporting the cotton to Memphis they were violating the law.

There was a good deal said during the course of the argument, on the part of the gentleman representing the Government, that the permits had been obtained through fraud and misrepresentation. It was alleged that they had been obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury and the President through fraudulent representations. In looking over these "permits," which have been rightfully called "permits," you will find that the license is not given to purchase but to transport property already purchased, and to bring it out of an insurrectionary State or district. Then you must look to the evidence and see if any authority was given to purchase the property previous to the 2d of July, 1864, or whether they had purchased before that time by virtue of a "permit" previously granted in the spring of 1864. I do not remember, from the evidence, except from the recital in the papers now before me (the "permits"), whether they had lawful authority to make purchases and transport in the spring of 1865 [illegible] the act of 2d July, 1864, the power of the President to license was repealed, and parties were suddenly stopped, as they thought, from transporting any more cotton. By that act no one could get any more cotton out, but you may presume that they had a lawful "permit" previously, or it would not have been recognized by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in giving them the right to transport the cotton to Memphis. You must, however, decide from the facts before you.

If Parkman, Brooks & Co., or E. Parkman contracted in the spring of 1864 with Chidester for 3000 bales of cotton, on which $60,000 was paid, and 700 or 800 bales of that cotton were delivered on the banks of the Mississippi, and a promise made to deliver the remainder at certain times and certain places, to be then and there paid for, that proceeding on the part of Chidester would not have been unlawful, and the party to whom it was delivered would have been entitled to bring it out into the loyal part of the country, under a proper permit. The permit directing all [illegible] the navy and [illegible] Chidester had to [illegible] getting the cotton out. It is said that these papers have been obtained by fraud, and if the proof satisfies you that the President and the Secretary were imposed on by misrepresentations, then these permits could not be used to protect the property. You must, however, look to the character of these representations, which were to the effect, according to the "permits," that they had purchased and paid for fifteen thousand bales of cotton. It would make no difference in the validity of the permit whether it was fifteen thousand or three thousand bales. The question is, did they have the property there in good faith, and did not they ask the Government to [illegible] faith of the silver dollar to transport it? It does not matter, as I have already said, whether there were 15,000 or 3000 bales. There was no fraud in that fact because they did not own the whole amount mentioned, and for which they asked transportation. Then in order to ascertain whether any fraud has been committed, you must ask what representations were made, look at the evidence and ascertain whether they had any cotton at all, or whether they had made a contract with Chidester, of which a portion was delivered and the contract still outstanding so as to make the amount 3000 bales. They may have represented the quantity greater than it was, but still they had it there. If they bought their cotton in the spring of 1864 they had the right to transport it, if they had a license to do so, before it was purchased.

The law of the 2d of July, 1864, did not repeal the licenses granted, but was intended to operate *in futuro*. It did not repeal the licenses already issued, and they were to be carried out in good faith. I have no doubt that the licenses to buy and transport issued previous to the passage of this act were to continue in force and be carried out in good faith. Would it not be strange to give a man authority to make a large purchase of cotton and to transport it under a license from one place to another, but just as he was about to do so say, "stop" with a large amount of money paid out and a large stock of cotton on hand? I think President Lincoln and Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, issued these permits after they were assured that the Government had not been misled by misrepresentation. But whether the party owned 15,000 or 3,000 bales of cotton, he had the right to get it out. Another matter that you need to consider is as to whether he had any more cotton purchased on the east bank of the Mississippi.

If you shall believe from the testimony of these parties that in the spring of 1864, they made these purchases of cotton, and think that on their representations and statements these papers were granted to permit the transportation, then these papers would make it lawful, and the Government would have no right to seize the property. It is shown that they paid a very large amount on the purchase and gave their obligations to pay the remainder. I take it from the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in April, 1864, and September, 1864, that, although it might have appeared that there were misrepresentations in that respect, still the Secretary [illegible] did not intend to hold parties strictly to the fact that they had bought and *paid*, but that if they had given obligations in part for the purchase, then it would be permitted. With this explanation it does not matter whether it was all paid for or only a part. It was there, even, although it may not have been delivered all in 1864, and a part delivered by Chidester on the Ouachita river in 1865, in fulfillment of his contracts. It would amount to the same thing as if delivered in 1864, and would relieve the cotton from this charge. I do not think I need say any more on this subject, but shall simply call your attention to your duty in regard to the evidence.

In making up your verdict you must, if it is possible, where conflicting statements appear, endeavor to reconcile them. The law presumes that every witness that goes on the stand speaks the truth, until it is otherwise proved by other witnesses. Therefore, it is your duty to make all speak the truth; but if it is impossible to do so, then look to those witnesses who are best sustained by others. If you find one better sustained than the other, then give due weight to the one that is sustained the best. If you don't find that either are supported by testimony or other witnesses, then you must look to their position in regard to the case. If one has an interest, and the other has not, the law presumes that the bias is likely to be given in the testimony of the one having the interest rather than by the man who is disinterested. Suppose neither has an interest in the case and neither is sustained, then there is another way to ascertain the amount of credence to be put upon their testimony, and that is by calling their neighbors in regard to the general character which they bear in the neighborhood in which they live. If one is pronounced good and the other bad, then the credence in testimony is given in favor of the good over the bad. In deciding the question of character you must look at the character of the testimoy which is adduced. If a man's neighbors come into court and say they could or would not believe him on oath, with no feeling against him; and if the parties had been friendly in former times, and they said they would not believe him, then you would discredit his testimony. So in respect to witnesses, whenever any body of men say they will not believe a man on oath, they place a stain on his character. If two men or five men came and make a statement about a man it looks bad for the witness, as no one who was friendly in his neighborhood would do so unless it was certainly so, and that his character was bad, and [illegible] character had so [illegible] injured by what his neighbors say about him. You, however, can take the witnesses, where there is a conflict, and I don't say where it is, and also take the depositions and give the weight to the witnesses generally who are best sustained, and endeavor to reconcile them if possible. If these conflicts are of such a character that they cannot be reconciled, then give due weight to the evidence in the manner I have said before.

If you find a verdict for the United States, you will say so, and the Court will render the judgment. If you find against the United States Government, you will say so, and the judgment of the Court will be rendered accordingly.

I had presented to me last night "instructions" from counsel on both sides to be submitted to the jury. I do not, however, concur in all these instructions, [illegible] have [illegible] instructed the jury on the various points. Besides the instructions on the part of the Government were so long, and were received so late last night, that I had not sufficient time to consider them.

Gentlemen, you will take the case, and I hope you will agree upon your verdict as soon as possible.

Colonel Haynes said that he understood that the court had told the jury that if his neighbors spoke ill of a man he was not to be believed on oath.

His Honor—If a number of men came in and said his character was bad, it would be a circumstance against him.

Colonel Haynes—Then if a number say so, and others say the reverse, how are the jury to regard the witness?

His Honor—The jury will weigh the testimony in that regard.

Col. Haynes—Suppose the witnesses who declared him bad were credited.

His Honor—This would be done when it was sustained.

Judge Hawkins said he wished his Honor to instruct the jury that the permits did not recite that the parties had purchased the cotton under authority from the President within the Confederate lines.

His Honor—They alleged so, and the President and Secretary must have been satisfied.

Judge Smith, on behalf of the claimant, wished his Honor to instruct the jury relative to the point raised in regard to the act of 13th July, 1861, becoming void at the close of hostilities.

His Honor—This was a point on which I intended to have addressed the jury. It is contended on the part of the counsel for the United States Government that hostilities were still going on until the President had issued his proclamation to the effect that peace was restored. In a war between this country and any foreign country, a declaration of war is necessary on the part of Congress, and it is also necessary that a proclamation should be issued stating that peace has been declared and a treaty framed. But in a domestic war—a civil war—there is no necessity for a declaration of War on the part of Congress or the President, as the simple fact that there is an insurrection which calls for the exercise of the powers of the Government to put it down is enough. The fact of its existance should be taken notice of judicially by the courts. Everybody already knows it and it is not possible that a court of justice should close its eyes to the fact that war exists, when perhaps thousands of the people are falling all around. If they will take judicial cognizance of the existence of the war, then they ought also to take cognizance of the fact of peace being restored. Will this court not take cognisance of the proof that Kirby Smith's surrender took place on the 24th of May, 1865? The war was then over. There was then no organized bodies of men arrayed against the Government. Prisoners were paroled and sent to their homes. Everybody knew this, and will it be said that this court will close its eyes to the fact and not know it until told so by the President? The court takes notice of the fact that a domestic war exits, but when the surrender takes place will it take no judicial notice until proof is furnished by the President in his peace proclamation. I say, then, that if this property did not leave the Ouachita valley until after the cessation of hostilities, I don't think it would come under the law of 13th July, 1861, and be forfeited to the United States under the provisions of that act. The law is limited and is dependent on the condition of hostilities. The moment hostilities close no offense can be committed under the law, and therefore, if you believe the cotton did not leave for its destination until after the cessation of hostilities, it would not be forfeited.

Colonel Haynes—I would ask Your Honor if you are not aware that the surrender of General Kirby Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, took place on the 2d day of June, 1865?

His Honor—Captain Nortrebe testified that it took place on the 24th or 25th of May.

Colonel Haynes—It is a historical fact, the proof of which your honor could take judical notice of.

His Honor—I have stated that the testimony was the 24th or 25th of May.

Judge Smith—That was the proof.

His Honor—Take the case, gentlemen, and agree as soon as you can.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

After the jury had been absent about an hour the Marshal brought to His Honor a written question, as follows:

"If we find that the cotton in question was purchased and transported after the 2d day of July, 1864, in violation of the non-intercourse acts, will it be covered by the amnesty proclamation of the 25th December."

His Honor sent for the jury, and replied at some length to the effect that the amnesty only related to violations of the act of August 6, 1861; but that if Parkman purchased under a contract with Chidester, and had permits from the President to bring out the cotton, the permits would be valid, and the cotton not forfeited.

About 5 o'clock the jury returned to the court room and reported that they could not agree, and asked to be discharged.

His Honor refused to discharge them, and stated that it would be very unfortunate if they could not agree upon a verdict; that if there were any questions of fact in regard to which they were not satisfied, witnesses could be recalled; or any question of law, he would give further instructions; but he thought he had charged plain enough to enable them to find a verdict.

A juror then asked if the opinion of his Honor as to the time when hostilities ceased was binding upon the jury?

His Honor replied that it was that hostilities ceased on the 24th or 25th of May, 1865, and that fact he took judicial notice of.

A Juror—If the steamer "Decatur," after being loaded, left Monroe for Memphis, or some other point north, and may have been stopped by the Confederates, and detained at Columbia, was she in *transitu* from the time she left Monroe or from Columbia?

His Honor—She was not in *transitu* until she finally started for Memphis.

A Juror—Your Honor did not charge us in relation to the count in the information in regard to gold and foreign exchange.

His Honor stated that there was no proof to show that gold was used to pay for the cargo of the Decatur; and further, that he did not consider it necessary to charge in regard to that count, as the cessation of hostilities covered the case and virtually repealed those laws. His Honor was proceeding further, in answer to some other questions, when—

The District Attorney stated that if His Honor was going to charge the jury for the fourth time, he wished to send for the special counsel for the Government.

His Honor stated that he did not propose to charge the jury, but simply to instruct them in regard to the law.

The jury again retired, and about six o'clock returned with a verdict for the claimant, Geo. M. Gill, Esq.

It is anticipated the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to the United States Circiut Court on a writ of error.

Puffed bosom shirts, $2, worth $3. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Hardware and Iron.

Among the many evidences of the commercial progress of Memphis is the recent enlargement of the extensive and old house of Orgill Bro's & Co., dealers in hardware, cutlery, iron, steel, etc., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in our columns. The establishment comprises two large buildings, one of which is devoted exclusively to the iron and steel branch of the business, and the whole corners on the old stand, corner of Front and Monroe streets. Its business is daily on the increase, and is as great as that of any similar establishment in the Southwest. Country and city merchants will here find a full stock of everything peculiar to a first class establishment of the kind, which can be bought at prices as low as in any Western market. We would refer to the large advertisement of the house in another column.

TO TRAVELERS.—Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, is an attractive stopping place for travelers. It is one of the oldest established and best conducted places of public entertainment in the West, and the proprietors spare nothing conducive to the pleasure and comfort of guests.

British half hose, $1 50 per dozen, worth $2. M. Kraus & Co.

SENSIBLE AT LAST.—The Board of Aldermen, in obedience to common sense, experience, the lights of science, and our oft-repeated and urgent appeals that the watering process should cease, at its recent regular meeting determined that the streets Nicolsonized should be swept and be no longer watered. If the Board had done nothing else, in this one sensible move it has rendered a most important service. The determination to cover the swept streets with a coating of coal tar, on some warm day, when the wood is dry and every thing contributing to the desired result, fills the bill, and was the best thing that could be devised to insure the permanency of the pavement. Sweeping is the best and cheapest mode of keeping the streets clean, and if there were any improvement it would be in having the Street Commissioner's carts to follow the sweeping and remove the dirt, and not permit it to be washed by repeated rains, as have been certain "hillocks" on DeSoto street. We trust that everybody will assist in carrying out this excellent arrangement. Much can be done by alacrity in seconding the ordinance and relieving the city from the fumes of moisture and heat combined.

Great bargains in ten-quarter bleached sheetings. M. Kraus & Co.

PERSONAL.—Peyton J. Smith, Esq., a prominent member of the bar, of Tipton county, is in the city.

Mr. Fisher, of the cotton house of Gage & Fisher, has returned from a visit to his home in Tipton county, and gives a very encouraging report of the crops in that section. He is accredited as a delegate from Tipton to the convention of the 15th.

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Those who wish to pump water with ease, and at the same time wish to secure their property from fire, will call and see the pump at our old lamp and oil store, No. 40 Jefferson street. For further particulars see the advertisement in the AVALANCHE to-day. 4t

For economy, use Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s Self-Rising Flour.

Greatest bargains of the season. Five thousand yards new styles linen lawns 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents, to be closed out at once. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Just received, full-size 108 inch fine article musquito nettings, 50 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 65 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams

Elysians for ladies' waists, women's and children's tucked skirtings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co.

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

Buy your P. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
July 9, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

Weather cloudy and sultry. The river here is still rising, and is now five feet below the high water mark of 1867. At St. Louis the river is declining steadily. The Ohio is receding from Pittsburg to Louisville, with seven feet nine inches in the canal. The Arkansas is declining at Fort Smith and Little Rock, with a large stage of water in the river. White river continues at good stage.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer M. A. Caldwell, Ark. river.
" G.W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Thompson Dean, N. Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Thompson Dean, St. Louis.

IN PORT.

W. A. Caldwell, Sam J. Hale, G. W. Cheek.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf continues dull, with little improvements in freights.

The W. A. Caldwell made the trip from Little Rock to Memphis in forty-three hours, doing all of her way business, which was quite large.

The tow-boats Star and Jennie Brown passed down last evening with tows of coal.

The Great Republic will pass up this evening for St. Louis. Captain James Kerr, a clever gentleman, commands.

The splendid passenger steamer George W. Cheek, Captain Malone, will leave the wharf to-day at five p.m. for Friar's Point and the bends. Messrs. Stack Lee and Charles Jackson, two clever gentlemen, have charge of the office.

The Louisians and Underwriter which was burned at Cairo was laid up at that point. The Louisiana has been plying the Louisville and New Orleans trade during the past season. She was owned by Captain W. D. Phillips, her commander, and others, of Cincinnati.

The splendid passenger steamer W. A. Caldwell, Captain Rube Haines, is the regular Friday Arkansas river United States mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. for Little Rock, connecting there with the stages for Hot Springs and light-draught boats for Fort Smith. Mr. E. W. Outlaw, an affable gentleman and accommodating purser, presides in the office.

The Dick Fulton has left Louisville for New Orleans with 30,000 bushels of coal.

The new Red river steamer Lotus No. 5, is receiving at Pittsburg. She is a very neat and substantial craft, and it is said cost about $30,000.

The Sam. J. Hale, with Miller in the office, sails to-day at five p.m. for Cincinnati.

The fine steamer Natoma will be found at the wharf this morning, from White river, with a large trip of people and freight. Captain Ashford commands, with Captain Garrett Huls in the office.

Dr. Harris, negro candidate for Governor of Virginia, with his sister, attempted to travel in the cabin of the steamer Mystia, from Baltimore to Norfolk, but were ejected. He, on a former occasion, was ejected from the cabin of the steamer Eliza Hancock. He now brings suit against both steamers for damages.

The Commonwealth will pass down to-day for New Orleans.

The Mollie Able will be down to-morrow.

The crops throughout the country are reported as being in a flourishing condition, and good times are anticipated during the coming season.

The negro who sued the Keokuk Packet Company came to his senses by withdrawing the suit. The following dispatch from Quincy explains the case:

The case of the negro Washington vs. the Keokuk Packet Company was concluded to-day. Washington claimed damages for being refused a seat at the first table and a stateroom, and for being put ashore. The Keokuk Packet Company claimed that they had sold him no such privileges, but simply a seat at the second table and a cot, and that they put him ashore to prevent him from being thrown overboard by the passengers, who had become incensed at his attempting to take a seat at the first table. At the conclusion of the testimony Washington dismissed his suit.

HARDWARE, ETC.

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR Plows, Hoes, Chains, Hames, Collars, Axes, AND EVERY KIND OF Hardware and Iron, AT ALLISON BROTHERS. 270 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

GRAND CLEARING OUT SALE!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

B. LOWENSTEIN & BRO.

As we will commence enlarging our House on July 10th we propose to sell until that time A GOODS at such unprecedented low prices as to guara ntee their sale. This is a genuine inducement to parties in quest of bargains. No humbug; we have the largest and best selected stock in the city. Our facilities are such that we can make it to the interest of all to buy from us. We have reduced our Staple Goods, Dress Goods, Lawns, Berages, White Goods, Hosiery, Laces, Parasols, Lace Points, in fact everything in our House. Ladies, you who want good goods at half their value, we invite your attention to this notice. We are now receiving large invoices of goods from Europe, and our object is to dispose of as MUCH AS POSSIBLE before their arrival. We mean what we say. We will give you advantages that you have never had before. Come early, as we expect a large crowd. It will be useless for us to enumerate in figures our prices. We ask you only to call and satisfy yourselves. je29

FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

Extraordinary Inducements to CASH BUYERS.

We are determined not to be undersold by any House in the City.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST!

LINES OF GOODS AT FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

Call early, secure Bargains, and convince yourselves that what we say we mean.

WALKER BROS. & CO.
je27 329 MAIN STREET, CLAY BUILDING.

Steamboats.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
LUMINARY.....Conway, master
Will leave THIS DAY, July 9, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 279 Main street.
FLEM. CALVERT, Supt.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. 1y9

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg Packet.
For Helena, Napoleon and Vicksburg.
MARBLE CITY.....Carter, master
This superb steamer will leave SATURDAY, July 10, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 279 Main st.
FLEM. CALVERT, Supt.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. 1y9

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River Packet Company.
United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Jacksonport and Little R

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	7:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Through Express	10:35 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Junction accommodation	8:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
New Orleans train	1:30 a.m.	1:45 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	11:40 p.m.	1 a.m.
Night Express	1:30 a.m.	1 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 275 Main street, corner of Court. Depot at foot of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	7:45 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Express (daily)	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Corinth, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada, on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 275½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage to any part of the city, by leaving orders at 275½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.		
Going West—Leave Memphis daily	7:30 a.m.	
Going East		3:00 p.m.

S. H. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all points East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....7:00 a.m.

Arrive at.....7:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and all points; Columbus, Miss., Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Richmond, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....7:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....7:30 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....10:45 a.m.

Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....10:45 a.m.

Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads, at.....2:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....7:30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, (Sundays excepted), at.....5:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....6:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Mason, Wittenburg and Chickasaw, (semi-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.

Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.

Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White River (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....4:30 p.m.

Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DEROACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Diseases, Trees, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of.....Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.....2

One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces.....4

One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces.....6

One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces.....8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address	4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces	8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces	12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces	16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address	2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6	4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9	6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12	8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly; and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its security, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger sums may be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
" " $30 " " $40	20 "
" " $40 " " $50	25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1868: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any package or packages which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if sent exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples.—4 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—20 cents per ½ oz., via Southampton, and 30 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles; prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 3 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required, but if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters to other countries prepaid to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letter, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 6 cents additional, if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Books, including printed papers not of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc., and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz., 8 cents; exceeding 6 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 10 cents; and 2 cents for each additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, like the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

SPECIAL.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 12 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian states, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

Registration fee, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On domestic letters	10
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each	10
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line or Prussia closed Mail, each	10

NOTICE

Hotels, Steamboats, Railroads and the public generally, will please take notice that we have no traveling agents out, and no person is authorized to represent the Avalanche as a traveling agent, unless showing authority dated subsequent to May 25, 1869. M. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, } MEMPHIS, July 8, 1869.

The volume of trade was again light and seemed to be concentrated in a few hands, as there was much complaint of dullness in mercantile circles, added to which was continued closeness of money; the drain of which is steadily outward against imports of merchaddise, and in the way of advances on the growing crops. There is considerable money in the interior, but it seems to be in lumps and is to a great extent tied up in securities or gold, or is so invested as to limit its circulation, and cause many to complain of hard times. The amount of exchange making is light but most of the banks continue to meet the demand without shipping currency and to check on Northern and Eastern points at ¼ per cent premium. There has been a moderate demand for New Orleans exchange the past few days, which bankers supply at ¼@¾ premium.

In coin there was a stronger feeling, and dealers seemed anxious to take hold of gold at 135@135¼, but there was little on the market, and nothing of importance transpired. It opened at 135¼ in New York and declined to 135, but was 136 by noon, and closed at 135¼, with a heavy short interest outstanding. The Government sold $1,000,000.

City indebtedness was flat and dealers offered to unload at 80, though 82 was generally asked. It is said an outside party "dug up" $2,500 at 78½. There is not much on the market, but dealers don't care to take hold beyond their immediate requirements.

County scrip was offered in moderate amounts and met with ready sale among brokers at 73, while 73½@74 was allowed in exceptional cases. The selling rate was 75@76.

Police scrip was unchanged and was offered in small amounts only while dealers took in at 83.

The City Controller has notified dealers and others that he will not hereafter convert coupons or warrants into ledger balances to be checked against.

The City Controller has given notice to dealers and others, in accordance with a recent resolution of the Board of Aldermen, the practice of converting coupons, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness, into ledger balances, is henceforth discontinued. Parties holding such may apply them to payment of taxes, etc., or register them, but will not be allowed credit on the books of the city to check against. What is to be accomplished by this we are at a loss to determine.

Stocks and securities were inactive with no reports of transactions. Our latest mail advices from New York quote Memphis bonds nominally 50@51. July coupons, that ought to have been paid, are on the market at 80, with no buyers.

The New York money market was without material change to-day. Sterling exchange ruled higher, and was quoted 109½ for sixty day bills. Governments were sustained by a short interest, and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881		
Canton		62½
Western Union Telegraph		37¾
Quicksilver		35¾
Pacific Mail		90¾
Adams Express		59¾
Wells & Fargo Express		59¾
American Express		42
United States Express		68
Merchants' Union Express		19½
New York Central		194¾
Erie		39
Hudson		165
Reading		98
Michigan Central		138
Michigan Southern		108¾
Illinois Central		144¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg		108
Chicago and N. W.		93¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred		97¾
Cleveland and Toledo		114
Rock Island		111¾
St. Paul		116¾
St. Paul preferred		—
Fort Wayne		—
Ohio and Mississippi		—

Railway and express shares were "bearish," but as a general thing prices were well sustained, closing as follows:

Canton	62½
Western Union Telegraph	37¾
Quicksilver	35¾
Pacific Mail	90¾
Adams Express	59¾
Wells & Fargo Express	59¾
American Express	42
United States Express	68
Merchants' Union Express	19½
New York Central	194¾
Erie	39
Hudson	165
Reading	98
Michigan Central	138
Michigan Southern	108¾
Illinois Central	144¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108
Chicago and N. W.	93¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	97¾
Cleveland and Toledo	114
Rock Island	111¾
St. Paul	116¾
St. Paul preferred	—
Fort Wayne	—
Ohio and Mississippi	—

According to a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, cotton raised in 1867 and sold in June, 1869, on which a tax has not been paid, is liable to a tax of two and a half cents per pound. The act of February 3, 1868, relates only to cotton imported into or grown in the United States after the year 1867, and not to cotton grown in the United States prior to 1868.

Cotton Market.

The cotton market was utterly devoid of interest, though stronger in tone. The quantity offered is so small that buyers are unable to operate satisfactorily. Sales to-day were about 60 bales at a basis of 32@32¼c for Liverpool middling. The Chief cannot predict will take about 400 bales this evening. The New York and Liverpool markets were stronger, without quotable change.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, JULY 8, 1869.

Stock on hand sept. 1, 1868		50,000
Received to-day		
Received previously	60,915	360,085
		410,085
Exported to-day		50,000
Exported previously	60,750	285,750
		335,750
Stock on hand this day		74,335

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 23 bales; river, 8.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opened firm at 12¾d for middling uplands, 13¼d for middling uplands, and 13¾d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day 10,000 bales.

1 p.m.—Cotton market is a shade firmer, 12¾d for middling and 13¾d for Orleans. Sales 12,000 bales.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market closed firm at 13¼d for middling uplands, and 13¾d for Orleans; sales for the day, 13,000 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 8—10 a.m.—Cotton market opens quiet. Ordinary, 28c; good ordinary, 30½c; low middling, 33½c; middling, 34½c; good middling, 35½c.

3:55 p.m.—Cotton market closed quiet and unchanged in prices; sales to spinners 1308 bales; sales to speculators 96 bales; contracts made for 200 bales low middling deliverable December at 29c; 100 bales low middling deliverable November at 29c; 100 bales low middling deliverable July at 29c; 100 bales low middling deliverable January at 28c; 200 bales low middling deliverable December at 28c; 100 bales low middling deliverable November at 25c.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Buyers were a little more confident and took hold in some cases at $2 50 per bbl, loose, for good.

BACON—Market dull and unchanged. We quote regular city cured 18½@19c for clear sides, 14½@15c for shoulders and 20@21c for choice sugar-cured hams.

BRAN—Market dull without quotable change. In store, $22 per ton, shipping order.

BUTTER—Inactive and unchanged, with Western 28@33c for good to strictly choice, and country nominally 29@25c.

CORN—The demand was light but as there were no receipts the market was firm with shelled 92½@97½c, in shipping order.

CORN MEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Kiln dried on levee $4 25 per bbl, and in a small way from store 25c higher; green, $4@4 25 per bbl.

COFFEE—The market was quiet with ordinary to strictly prime Rio 19@25c and Java 35@37½c, in jobbing transactions.

CEMENT—Steady and fairly active. Louisville, $2 75@3; Rosedale, $4@4 25, per bbl, in store.

EGGS—Dull at 18c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was steady with sales of 300 bbls at $4 90 for common to $10 25 for fancy.

HAY—Demand better, with sales of 130 bales good to prime timothy at $25 per ton, and 115 bales mixed on private terms.

HIDES—In demand for shipment at unchanged prices. Flint per lb, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10c; green, 7@8c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheep skins, 25@c $1 each.

LARD—The market was dull and unchanged. In store keg ranges from 20@21c, and tierce from 19@20c; city rendered.

LIME—In store prices are as follows: Cape per bbl, $1 70@1 80; Alabama, $2; Utica, $1 75; Ohio river, $1 50.

MOLASSES—Market dull for all grades, with Louisiana, in bbls, ranging from 50@88c per gallon; golden syrup, $1@1 30 per gallon.

NAILS—No demand, and tenpenny nominally $4 60 per keg.

OILS, ETC—Inactive. Prices by the bbl are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33, @34c; raw linseed, $1 18; boiled linseed $1 23; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

ONIONS—Dull at $4 75@5 per bbl, shipping order.

OATS—Inactive with small sales from store at 82@85c, though there were no receipts.

POTATOES—Dull, with sales at $2@2 50 per bbl, shipping order.

PORK—The market was dull with mess in store $34 25@34 50 per bbl, and other descriptions nominal.

POULTRY—The market was without change. Sales were at $2@4 per dozen for small spring chickens to good hens.

SALT—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 00@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

SUGAR—The market is dull for all kinds. Hard refined, 17@18c; soft refined, 15½@17c; open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 11@15c; clarified Louisiana, 15@17.

TEA—Imperial, $1 25@1 90; Oolong, $1@1 75; Young Hyson, $1 50@1 90; English breakfast, $1 65.

WHISKY—Dull. Highwines, 94c. In first hands, rectified ranges from 65c@$1 25, as in quality.

WHEAT—Sales at $1 15@1 35 per bushel.

NOTICES.

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 35 miles on L. Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. Will be sold in small parcels, and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either field or forest residences. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time; or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together so to give a chance to opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. W. Farrish and others will show the lands and lots. Communicate with me at Randolph, Tenn.

July 8, 1869. [jy8dw] D. E. PALMER.

Notice.

THE Directory of the Turf Association are requested to meet at

Willett's, No. 37 Adams Street,

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., to make a programme for the Fall Races Meeting, select a name for the Association, and attend to such other business as may be necessary. All members are invited to attend.

J. R. CHALMERS,
jy7 President.

WATERING PLACES.

A SEASIDE RESORT!

COBB'S ISLAND!

This popular resort IS NOW OPEN for visitors, and has been rendered more comfortable and attractive than ever, and the pleasure-seeking and health-seeking public are assured that every effort will be made to please.

THE TABLE is supplied with the finest Fish in the world, as well as Game, and has every facility for deriving supplies from Norfolk and Baltimore.

The Traveler, after reaching Norfolk, will take the steamer for Cherrystone, on the Eastern shore of Virginia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and thence by the steamer N. W. A. COBB for the Island.

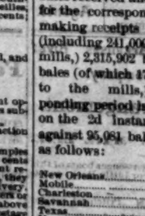
From Baltimore the route will be by the Bay Line to Norfolk, or by the steamer SUE to Cherrystone.

Board, $15 per week, and $60 per month.

COBB BROTHERS,
P. O. Cherrystone, Va.

jly22

THE CELEBRATED



A. T. STEWART & CO.

Sole Agents

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Is for sale at wholesale and retail, by

R. LOWENSTEIN & BRO.
J. M. JOHNSON & CO.
L. KREMER.

jaltf

Notice to Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 24 day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

SAUERMAN M. SOMWOOD,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 275 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 24 day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy27

Notice to Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 24 day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

W. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 275 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 24 day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy27

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

CHARLES MEEHAN,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 275 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 24 day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy27

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 24 day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

A. MATSON,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 275 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 24 day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy27

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 24 day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estates of

THOMAS R. KINTON,

Of ——, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 275 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 24 day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy27

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 24 day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

THOMAS K. KINTON,

Of ——, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 275 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 24 day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy27

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. SUL. T. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,

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EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and JOB PRINTING, such as

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DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. R. Treadwell and R. W. Price, under the style of Price & Treadwell, is dissolved by the withdrawal of R. W. Price, to date from the 1st instant. All persons having claims to collect and receipts to settle due the late firm, will attend to such other business as may be necessary. All indebted are invited to call and settle.

A. R. TREADWELL,
R. W. PRICE.

jy7 President.

New Firm.

TREADWELL BROS. having bought the interest of Colonel R. W. Price in the late firm of Price and Treadwell, will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, Lee Block, under the firm style of Treadwell Bros., where they will be pleased to see the old friends of the late firm and as many new ones as may be pleased to call.

A. R. TREADWELL,
R. W. PRICE,
R. D. TREADWELL.

Memphis, Tenn., July 7, 1869. jy8

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Murphy & Cash, is this day dissolved by limitation. J. Murphy remains at the late place of the firm and is alone authorized to collect its assets.

J. MURPHY,
F. M. CASH.

Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy7

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the south and West.

Office, No. 17 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Capital Stock $1,000,000
Shares ..... 100 each

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Company are open at this office, where parties may subscribe for any number of shares.

my13 F. Y. ROCKETT, Agent.

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It gives a pure Blooming Complexion and restores Youthful Beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect. It Removes Tan, Sunburn, Redness and Pimples, cures Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a Lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the Skin smooth and Soft as Velvet, and Produces the Most Delicate Shade of Pink and White that Lights up the Cheek glow with the Bloom of Youth, and imparts a fresh, Healthy appearance to the Complexion, which Cannot be Detected. It costs but 50 cents per bottle, and will gurantee this to be the best article in the world.

The best thing to dress the Hair with is Hagan's Kathairon. jy8dly

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Job Printing with DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

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In Tennessee!

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MEMPHIS AVALANCHE,

ON ITS PLATFORM OF

Universal Suffrage!

During the Approaching Campaign for

Governor of Tennessee

—AND—

Members of the General Assembly,

To the Election of Candidates

Who are pledged to the people for

Universal Suffrage;

[For the repeal of the

Odious Taxes upon Merchants;

For the Inauguration of an

Honest Administration

—OF—

THE LAWS.

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Campaign Avalanche

Will be furnished to clubs of five or more for Fifty Cents to each subscriber. Address

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE,

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DAILY & WEEKLY

MEMPHIS "AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best

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MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE, $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column it more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and from press them into smallest compass. Excellent success to you, neighbor.—Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the number before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than self interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of the country requires a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we hardly think it can be disputed to give the palm to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the newspaper line published in the "United States." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Seven columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—[Tallahatchian.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the exclusive medium for the publication of the letter list every Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn) Tribune.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved in appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main the ever able advocate of sound doctrine, we hail the new dress as evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business; and to any of our country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, financial and commercial, with details of all the movements of all the markets, the cotton, tobacco, etc.—we say you can do no better than to take THE DAILY AVALANCHE.—[Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is a bold, fearless sheet, ever found in defense of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciations